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ABSTRACT

A total of 168 research studies, published since 1962 and using data collection instruments suitable for home economics research, were selected through a computer search of Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) publications and a manual search of non-ERIC publications. Entries are organized according to these categories: (1) Manpower Needs and Employment Opportunities, (2) Curriculum Development, (3) Educational Programs, (4) Instructional Materials and Devices, (5) Learning Process and Teaching Methods, (6) Student Personnel Services, (7) Facilities and Equipment, (8) Teacher Education, (9) Administration and Supervision, and (10) Evaluation. Entries selected from ERIC publications include author, title, publication date, selected parts of an abstract, ERIC document number, and pagination, while non-ERIC entries include author, title, publication date, selected parts of an abstract, and degree-granting institution. Author and subject indexes, ordering information, and criteria for inclusion in this bibliography are included. (SE)

ED050275

BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES NO. 7

A LISTING OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS FOR USE IN RESEARCH IN HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION: 1962-1969

VT 013 030

The Center for Vocational and Technical Education, an independent unit on The Ohio State University campus, operates under a grant from the National Center for Educational Research and Development, U.S. Office of Education. It serves a catalytic role in establishing consortia to focus on relevant problems in vocational and technical education. The Center is comprehensive in its commitment and responsibility, multidisciplinary in its approach and interinstitutional in its program.

The Center's mission is to strengthen the capacity of state educational systems to provide effective occupational education programs consistent with individual needs and manpower requirements by:

- Conducting research and development to fill voids in existing knowledge and to develop methods for applying knowledge.
- Programmatic focus on state leadership development, vocational teacher education, curriculum, vocational choice and adjustment.
- Stimulating and strengthening the capacity of other agencies and institutions to create durable solutions to significant problems.
- Providing a national information storage, retrieval and dissemination system for vocational and technical education through the affiliated ERIC Clearinghouse.

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A LISTING OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS FOR USE IN RESEARCH IN HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION: 1962-1969

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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The Ohio State University
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Office of Education
National Center for
Educational Research
and Development

PREFACE

This publication results from a request made at the National Research Conference on Consumer and Homemaking Education, June, 1970, Columbus, Ohio. One persistent problem in home economics education research is to obtain evaluative instruments which yield valid and reliable data. This listing is an effort made to assist researchers by indicating selected data collection instruments which have been used and have appeared in the literature since 1962. It supplements the listing developed by Gorman in 1962.

In addition to this publication, individuals may be interested in other publications developed for home economics and consumer education personnel. These include Nelson's *Review and Synthesis of Research in Home Economics Education*; Bailey's *Review and Synthesis of Research on Consumer and Homemaking Education*; Gorman and Magisos' *Bibliography of Research on Consumer and Homemaking Education*; and Gorman's *Proceedings of the National Research Conference on Consumer and Homemaking Education*.

We acknowledge the following persons for their contributions in completing this listing: Anna M. Gorman, Specialist, and Doris Manning, Consultant, The Center for Vocational and Technical Education. We appreciate the efforts of the following individuals who served as reviewers for this publication: Mary Lee Hurt, Senior Program Officer, Home Economics Education, United States Office of Education; and the following personnel from The Center for Vocational and Technical Education: William J. Hull, Research and Development Specialist; Edward J. Morrison, Research Coordinator; Frank Pratzner, Research and Development Specialist; and Warren N. Suzuki, Research and Development Specialist.

Robert E. Taylor
Director
The Center for Vocational
and Technical Education

INTRODUCTION

In the Fall of 1962, a home economics education research conference was held at Iowa State University. The participants discussed problems associated with the execution of research in home economics education. Individuals volunteered to help with possible ways of solving some of these problems. Gorman volunteered to make a listing of data collection instruments that might be helpful to researchers. The mimeographed "Listing of Evaluative and Other Types of Instruments" (ED 024 796) was released in early 1963.

At the Conference for Research on Consumer and Homemaking Education held in June, 1970, participants indicated the need for a listing of instruments developed since 1962.

SCOPE

As a first step in reviewing the literature for data collection instruments, ERIC computer searches were prepared by The Center library and ERIC Clearinghouse personnel. The major search focused on the field of interest of conference participants--RESEARCH AND RESEARCH TOOLS: CONSUMER AND HOME ECONOMICS. Key words used in the search of the literature in ERIC were: Consumer Education, Consumer Science, Occupational Home Economics, Home Economics, Checklists, Education Techniques, Question-Answer, Questionnaires, Rating Scales, Research Tools, Case Studies.

Because of national emphasis on helping disadvantaged people, a search was developed on RESEARCH AND RESEARCH TOOLS: DROPOUTS AND LOW ACHIEVERS. Key words used in this search were: Dropout, Low Achievers, Minority Group, Case Studies, Question, Attitude, Aptitude Tests, Self Evaluation.

In addition to the ERIC computer searches, the following publications served as resources for identifying possible research studies with instruments or for obtaining abstracts of identified studies.

Nelson, Helen Y. *Review and Synthesis of Research in Home Economics Education*, 1970.

Bailey, Lena. *Review and Synthesis of Research on Consumer and Homemaking Education*, 1971.

Home Economics Research Abstracts: Home Economics Education. 1966, 1967, and 1968 issues edited by Mary E. Mather. 1969 issue edited by Julia M. Boleratz.

"Titles of Dissertations and Theses Completed in Home Economics." *Journal of Home Economics*, March issues 1963-1969.

Home Economics Research: Titles of Dissertations and Theses Completed in Home Economics 1968-1969. American Home Economics Association, 1970.

Abstracts of Research and Related Materials in Vocational and Technical Education, 1967-1970 issues.

Abstracts of Instructional Materials in Vocational and Technical Education, 1967-1970 issues.

Dissertation Abstracts, A and B.

Dissertation Abstracts International, A.

Entries from these documents were examined if the thesis or dissertation abstract or the microfiche were available. Those documents which indicated they included data collection instruments were then considered for this publication. The criteria for selection appear later in this publication.

FORMAT

The authors solicited the opinion of a group of home economics education researchers regarding informational data which would be of value to them in this updated listing. The form used for collecting their opinions was the standardized ERIC resume.

Based upon the summarized opinions and the authors' decision, the listing is as follows:

Author(s)
Title
Date
Selected Parts of Abstract
ED Number or VT Number
Number of Pages

Theses and dissertations, not assigned ED numbers, are listed as follows:

Author
Title
Date

Selected Parts of Abstract
Degree-granting Institution

The topical organization in the first and second editions of *Review and Synthesis of Research in Home Economics Education* was used to classify the studies. It is as follows:

Manpower needs and employment opportunities

Curriculum development

- Occupational home economics
- Development of curriculum materials
- Needs of learners
- Factors related to curriculum decisions

Educational programs

Instructional material and devices

Learning process and teaching methods

Student personnel services

Facilities and equipment

Teacher education

- Selection and retention procedures
- Beliefs and practices of teachers
- Prediction of effectiveness
- Innovative methods
- Staffing home economics programs
- Personality characteristics of teachers
- Structure of home economics education

Administration and supervision

Evaluation

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

Criteria for selection of studies to include in this second listing were developed by the authors. The criteria were refined and enlarged by the same home economics education researchers who made suggestions for the format of entries. The following criteria were used by the authors to select entries for the publication.

1. The study used data collection devices or research instruments.

2. The instrument used in the study or its source can be found in the original document.

3. The circumstances in which the instrument was used were described in the original document.

4. The study which used the instrument was published since the 1962 listing.

5. The data collection instrument mentioned in the study may be related to or used to collect information on pertinent problems facing home economics education.

6. The use of the instrument is not limited to personnel outside the field of home economics education, e.g., psychologists.

ACQUISITION SOURCES

ED listings, unless otherwise specified, can be obtained on microfiche (MF) as well as in hard copy (HC). All microfiche are $0.65 per report and the price of hard copy varies with the number of pages as follows:

Pages (From - To)	Hard Copy (HC) Pricing
1 - 100	$ 3.29
101 - 200	$ 6.58
201 - 300	$ 9.87
301 - 400	$13.16
401 - 500	$16.45
501 - 600	$19.74
601 - 700	$23.03
701 - 800	$26.32
801 - 900	$29.61
901 - 1,000	$32.90

For documents over 1,000 pages in length add $3.29 for each additional 1 - 100 page increment.

VT listings can be obtained on microfiche from EDRS by sets. A set contains all the microfiche within an issue of AIM or ARM that are not available for purchase individually. Many state vocational-technical education research coordination units and university libraries have VT-ERIC microfiche sets.

The ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS) is operated by the Leasco Information Products Company. Request order forms for ED and VT sets from:

ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS)
P. O. Drawer O
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Theses can usually be obtained on interlibrary loan service from degree-granting institutions. Dissertations can usually be obtained on interlibrary loan from the degree-granting institution or on microfilm from:

University Microfilms
300 Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

A new Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) Clearinghouse has been established by the United States Office of Education for the area of tests, measurement, and evaluation. ERIC/TM will be conducted by ETS (Educational Testing Service) in association with Rutgers University Graduate School of Education.

Recent books which contain instruments or would be helpful in constructing instruments follow:

Robinson, John P., and Others. *Measures of Occupational Attitudes and Occupational Characteristics*. Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, February, 1969.

General Job Satisfaction Scales; Job Satisfaction for Particular Occupations; Satisfaction with Specific Job Features; Concepts Related to Job Satisfaction; Occupational Values; Leadership Styles; Other Work-relevant Attitudes; Vocational Interest Measures; Occupational Status Measures

Robinson, John P., and Phillip R. Shaver. *Measures of Social Psychological Attitudes*. Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, August, 1969.

Life Satisfaction and Happiness; Measurement of Social-esteem and Related Constructs; Alienation and Anomia; Authoritarianism, Dogmatism and Related Measures; Other Sociopolitical Attitudes; Values; General Attitude Toward People; Religious Attitudes; Methodological Scales

Shaw, Marvin, and Jack M. Wright. *Scales for the Measurement of Attitudes*. New York: The McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1967.

Social Practices; Social Issues and Problems; Abstract Concepts; Ethnic and National Groups; Significant Others; Social Institutions

Summers, Gene F. *Attitude Measurement*. Edited by Gene F. Summers. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1970.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE iii

INTRODUCTION v

Scope v
Format vi
Criteria for Selection vii
Acquisition Sources viii
Additional Sources of Data Collection Instruments . . . ix

LISTING OF INSTRUMENTS 1

Manpower Needs and Employment Opportunities 3

Curriculum Development 5

Occupational Home Economics 5
Development of Curriculum Materials 13
Needs of Learners 15
Factors Related to Curriculum Decisions 21

Educational Programs 23

Instructional Materials and Devices 25

Learning Process and Teaching Methods 27

Student Personnel Services 29

Facilities and Equipment 37

Teacher Education 39

Selection and Retention Procedures 39
Beliefs and Practices of Teachers 40
Prediction of Effectiveness 46
Innovative Methods 48
Staffing Home Economics Programs 52
Personality Characteristics of Teachers 56
Structure of Home Economics Education 59
Other 60

Administration and Supervision 61

Evaluation 65

AUTHOR INDEX 89

SUBJECT INDEX 93

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

MANPOWER NEEDS AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Fetterman, Elsie

The Development of a Work Orientation Program for Home Economics Related Occupations, 1964-1966

1965

The purpose of this study was to develop a work orientation program for home economics-related occupations in Connecticut. Questionnaires were developed to ascertain information about objectives, courses, teachers' backgrounds, enrollment facilities, and ranking nine objectives of work orientation programs.

ED 011 286
45P.

Noble, Jeanne L.

An Exploratory Study of Domestics' View of Their Working World; An Inquiry into the Methodology of a Research Design Formulated to Gather Information for a More Extensive Investigation

December, 1967

The purpose of this study was to (1) explore methods of identifying domestics, (2) establish methods of obtaining employer-employee cooperation, (3) pretest three instruments, (4) determine the appropriate technique for a larger study, and (5) determine if a larger study is feasible. A random sample of 50 Negro domestics, who lived in Harlem and worked in New York City and Long Island responded together with their employers to the questionnaires developed in this feasibility study: an employee interview guide and an employer interview guide. An observation-participant guide was also used. Examples of the interview guides are included in the appendixes. Only the employee interview guide and the employer interview guide were recommended for further use.

VT 007 068 MP 000 666
130P.
Clearinghouse on Federal Scientific and Technical Education, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Microfilm $.65, Paper Copy $3.00

2/3

Pucel, David J., and Others

Estimating the Human Resources for Research in Occupational Education in Minnesota

1966

One survey identifies educators in Minnesota who are interested in conducting or receiving training for research in occupational education and estimates their present level of research competence. A second survey identifies the educational administrators in the state who have supportive attitudes toward their staff's participation in occupational education research.

ED 011 290
24P.

Robinson, Lillie McCray

Determining Employment Needs, Educational Feasibilities, and Potential Enrollments in Occupational Home Economics at the Post-secondary Level in Oklahoma

July, 1968

In order to determine if occupationally-oriented curriculums in home economics should be developed at the post-secondary level in Oklahoma groups of people were interviewed. The interview schedules are included in the document.

Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma
ED 026 503 HC not available from EDRS.
162P.

Rogers, Charles H., and Others

Teenage Unemployment in Two Selected Rural Counties in the South. Center Research and Development Report No. 4

1969

This report considered labor market experience of Negroes and Caucasians, personality variables, social and family characteristics, community factors, and educational and training opportunities. A structured interview questionnaire was developed for school dropouts, business and industry, and educational institutions. The interviews were made by trained personnel.

ED 034 902
228P.

OCCUPATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS

Carpenter, K. F.

Competencies Needed for Common Tasks in Three Home Related Occupations

1968

The purposes were: (1) identify competencies needed for tasks and clusters of tasks found to be common in three home related occupations of homemaker-home health aide, motel-hotel housekeeping aide, and nursing home housekeeping aides; (2) distinguish between those needed competencies important and not important for entry into the three occupations; (3) determine the clusters of similar competencies. Respondents indicated on checklists the competencies needed for the common tasks and common clusters of tasks for the three occupations.

Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Cavanagh, Catherine, and Harold F. Rahmlow

A Survey Instrument for Identifying Clusters of Knowledge and Competencies Associated with Performance of Child Care Work, Report Number 10

1966

To improve compatibility between academic curriculums offered in child care and the actual world of work in that field, a special research team developed and field tested a survey instrument designed to obtain up-to-date facts about major types and combinations of tasks performed by child care workers. Field testing was done with employees of a play-school and a day nursery association. Subjects were asked to indicate tasks they performed in the following areas: (1) housekeeping, (2) food preparation, (3) assisting children with routines, (4) material preparation, (5) clerical and secretarial work, (6) directing or assisting with activities, (7) planning activities or programs, (8) purchasing, (9) working with parents, and (10) general administration. A copy of the completed instrument is presented.

ED 010 661
22P.

Christmann, Phyllis Alice

Recognized Problems of Single Girls in Iowa Entering the Work World Following High School Graduation

1967

The purpose of the study was to identify the problems of single girls of Iowa on entering the world of work and to study the relationships between the kinds of problems and home town population, present residence, home economics education living arrangements, and occupation. The 491 female participants indicated the degree of difficulty experienced on a one to nine rank scale. Instruments are included in this document.

ED 026 482
100P.

Cozine, June, and Others

A Pilot Study for Gainful Employment in Home Economics, Volume III. A Suggested Guide for Preparing Clothing Service Workers for Entry Level Jobs

1968

Curriculum guidelines for teacher use in organizing and teaching a course to prepare 11th and 12th grade students for entry level clothing service occupations. Document includes student evaluation devices.

ED 023 880
159P.

Fetterman, Elsie

See Manpower Needs and Employment Opportunities, p. 3

Garrett, Pauline G.

Post-Secondary Education in Home Economics

1967

A survey of state supervisors was conducted to determine what materials were needed by those who develop occupational home economics curricula on the post-secondary level.

VT 006 343
MF available in VT-ERIC set.

Gorman, Anna M.

Employment Opportunities in Which Knowledge and Skill in Home Economics are Needed

1969

This study was conducted to determine employment opportunities, analyze data to predict job trends, and analyze requirements for jobs in the home economics area. Structured interview schedules are included.

ED 030 736
114P.

Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames

Bases for Vocational Education for Food Service Industry Employees

1969

As a preliminary step in establishing bases for food service training programs, data were collected from a sample of institutions including restaurants, hospitals, nursing homes, and custodial homes. A second phase involved developing inventories of attitudes toward food service employment. Instruments were developed also to evaluate training through assessing the quality of service and food.

ED 031 599
HC not available from EDRS.
364P.

Johnson, Mildred B.

A Wage-earning Oriented Experimental Program in High School Home Economics. Research Series in Occupational Education, No. 6

1965

An experimental wage-earning oriented program was conducted with 15 high school students for one semester to determine the extent to which it developed attitudes, traits, skills, and knowledge which facilitate employment in food service. Student progress was measured by tests, teacher recommendations and school records. The document contains references, interview and evaluation forms, pre- and post-tests and the food services experimental program.

VT 004 419
MF available in VT-ERIC set.

Kentucky, University of, Lexington

Survey of Pupil Interest in Three Home Economics Related Occupations: Child Care Aide, Clothing Construction Aide, Food Service Occupations

1965

This instrument was developed to determine the interest in several possible occupational home economics programs. The questionnaire was designed to survey the need for the establishment of courses for those interested in the occupations of child care aide, clothing construction aide, or worker in the food service occupations. Students were given an opportunity to indicate an interest, a desire for more information, an indecision, or no interest in the program. Specific questions in each of the three subject areas were used to determine the student's experience in those areas.

VT 001 613
MF available in VT-ERIC set.

Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby

Evaluation of Secondary School Programs to Prepare Students for Wage-earning in Occupations Related to Home Economics, Final Report, Volume 1

1967

Twelve pilot programs for training food service workers and child care center aides for entry-level jobs were studied. Descriptive rating scales measuring occupational skills, a questionnaire measuring motivation for enrollment and achievement tests were administered as pre- and post-tests. Rating scales for the follow-up study and questionnaires to secure guidance counselor and teacher information were also used.

ED 019 492
169P.

Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby

Evaluation of Secondary School Programs to Prepare Students for Wage-earning in Occupations Related to Home Economics, Final Report, Volume II, Appendix

1967

Materials used in the evaluation are included. Section A contains the test battery: (1) survey forms to determine attitudes toward work, (2) descriptive rating scales for employability management, safety, and sanitation, (3) descriptive rating scales for food service workers and child care aides, (4) tests of child care and food service employment preparation, (5) student questionnaires of attitudes, interest, expectations, and self-concept, and (6) an interview schedule. Section B contains communications to student and employer for follow-up studies and employer and student descriptive rating scales. Section C consists of teacher record forms for work experience, financing, instructional materials, teacher attitude toward course, evaluation of pilot program, pre-teaching and teaching time demands, child care facilities, and food service. Section D is an 18-page bibliography of books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, and audiovisual materials classified for occupational home economics, child care, and food services. Section E contains guidance forms to gather information about personal and academic qualifications of students, and section F lists data analysis information.

ED 022 030
184P.

Rahmlow, Harold F., and Others

A Survey Instrument for Identifying Clusters of Knowledge and Competencies Associated with Performance of Food Service Work, Report Number 9

1966

A special research team developed and field tested a survey instrument for obtaining up-to-date information about major types and combinations of tasks performed by food service workers. The instrument covered the following basic tasks of food servicing: (1) food preparation, (2) management and supervision of commercial and institutional food service establishments, (3) miscellaneous tasks of food service establishments, including maintenance, cashiering, and clerical and secretarial support, (4) food purchasing, and (5) food serving and menu planning. Field testing was done with food service employees of a modern hospital and hotel, university dining halls, and three highway restaurants. A copy of the completed instrument was presented.

ED 010 660
20P.

Reed, Dixie Lee

Identification of the Functions and Activities of City Supervisors of Home Economics Education

1968

Purpose was to identify general characteristics and functions of city supervisors of home economics education, determined the relative importance of each function, and identify the activities related to the functions considered to be important. Fifty percent of the total population of city supervisors throughout the nation were randomly selected to participate in the study. Data were collected through an inventory instrument.

Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Robinson, Lillie McCray

See Manpower Needs and Employment Opportunities, p. 4

Shipley, Anna Frances

Analysis of Tasks in Three Home Related Occupations

1967

The purposes of the study were: (1) to identify the tasks performed by the employees in homemaker/home health aide, hotel/motel housekeeping aide, and nursing home housekeeping aide occupations, (2) to determine the frequencies of task performance by the worker, (3) to determine tasks common and unique to the three occupations, and (4) to develop occupational clusters. Questionnaires were used.

ED 026 484
102P.

Stogdill, Ralph M., and Walter R. Bailey

Changing the Response of Vocational Students to Supervision: The Use of Motion Pictures and Group Discussion

This study was designed to determine whether viewing and discussing five movies, each depicting a different pattern of supervisory behavior, would enable maladjusted students to react more favorably to supervision. Patterns of behavior were: (1) consideration to employees, (2) structuring expectations, (3) tolerance of freedom of action, (4) production emphasis, and (5) representation of the interests of the group.

ED 032 430
44P.

Tennessee State Department of Education

A Vocational Home Economics Education Survey

1966

In order to determine needs for programs in home economics occupational preparation, this form was designed to survey household employers. Questions dealt with the use of hired female help for specific tasks inside and outside the home,

willingness to hire a trained female worker if one were available, the age of the female which would be acceptable for various tasks, and the hourly wage that the household employer would be willing to pay for various services. Questions related to titles of these occupations and to the occupations of the wage earner of the family were included.

VT 001 658
MF available in VT-ERIC set.

Whitmarsh, Ruth

Opinions of City Home Economics Supervisors on the Employment Emphasis in Home Economics Education at the Secondary Level

1964

The study attempted to discover what large city schools were doing to prepare home economics students for employment and to determine the attitudes of city supervisors toward this employment emphasis and their perceptions of how it could be developed. A copy of the questionnaire is included.

ED 018 570
9P.

Whitmarsh, Ruth E.

An Exploratory Study of Knowledge in Child Development and Guidance Needed by Mothers and Workers in Occupations Related to Child Care

1966

This study was made to ascertain the knowledges in child development and guidance needed by mothers and by employees in selected occupations related to child care, and to identify those which are unique to the mother role and to the employee role and those which are common to both. A questionnaire was developed to ascertain the needed knowledge in child development and guidance. Twenty mothers of preschool children and 10 college child development specialists were interviewed to obtain opinions concerning the knowledges in child development needed by mothers; 20 day care foster mothers and 10 social workers employed by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services were interviewed to obtain opinions concerning knowledges in child development needed by day care foster mothers; 20 day care center directors and 10 day care licensing representatives were interviewed to obtain their

opinions concerning knowledges needed by day care center workers. Each of the 10 individuals interviewed assigned a score to each of the items on the questionnaire, using a five-point, continuous scoring scale. Day care center directors were also asked their opinions concerning the job of day care center assistant, making a total of 110 questionnaires included in the analysis.

Dissertation, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

DEVELOPMENT OF CURRICULUM MATERIALS

Horn, Fern M.

Appraisal of Curriculum Materials Developed for Use by Secondary Home Economics Teachers

1966

The purpose of this research project was to appraise the clothing and child development resource materials developed for use by secondary home economics teachers. Appendices include survey instruments, unit tests in clothing and child development and score cards for rating objectives and block plans.

ED 010 440
158P.

Johnson, Lydia M.

Sponsored Printed Educational Materials in Financial Security in Use in High School Home Economics Classes

1965

This study was conducted to determine financial security concepts for which teachers need business-industry sponsored materials and related information. Questionnaires were used to collect the data.

Dissertation, Columbia University, Teachers College, New York, New York

Johnson, Mildred, and Others

Summary of Pilot Study to Determine Criteria for Selection and Preparation of Teachers, Selection of Participants, and Organization of High School Home Economics Programs with Occupational Emphasis. Parts I, II and III. Research Series in Occupational Education

1968

An investigation of three phases of the high school occupational home economics program was conducted to provide guidelines for strengthening vocational programs. Phase I studied student selection criteria currently in use. Phase II investigated organizational criteria, program provisions, problems, and grading. Phase III was an investigation of teacher selection, preparation and experience. The research instruments are included in the document.

ED 024 802
77P.

Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby, Vol. I, 1967

See Curriculum Development, Occupational Home Economics, p. 9

Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby, Vol. II, 1967

See Curriculum Development, Occupational Home Economics, p. 9

Roberts, Ray W.

Determining Kinds of Gainful Employment in Which Former Homemaking Students From Arkansas Secondary Schools Engage, and What Knowledge and Skills Homemaking Curriculums May Contribute to These Gainful Occupations

1966

The vocational needs of the homemaker-wage-earner and what contributions the high school home economics curriculum may make to vocational education for gainful occupations in which the young women will be employed after high school graduation were the goals of this study. The data of the study were obtained from questionnaires to former homemaking students, etc. The questionnaire is included in the report.

ED 010 013
83P.

Robinson, Nancie Smith

Development of a Curriculum Guide for Consumer Education in Vocational Home Economics Classes

1969

The guide was based on the results of a mailed questionnaire sent to all vocational home economics teachers in West Virginia during the 1968-69 Spring semester.

ED 036 646
140P.

NEEDS OF LEARNERS

Anderson, Katherine Krista

Experiences of Iowa Senior High School Girls in Housing

1966

To determine family housing experiences and the ways in which grade level, intellectual capacity, place of residence, and social status relate to these experiences, 406 randomly selected high school students representing 34 Iowa schools were surveyed. The questionnaire, direction sheet, letters, social status classification, coding plan, and a bibliography are included.

Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
VT 006 298
MF available in VT-ERIC set.

Armstrong, Mary W.

The Home Responsibilities of Girls in Relation to the Employment Status of Their Mothers

1964

This study was an investigation of the home responsibilities of 8th grade girls and the girls' self reported reactions to home responsibilities in relation to the employment status of their mothers. Data were secured by means of a questionnaire.

Dissertation, Columbia University, Teachers College, New York, New York

Beaver, Sylvia Wade

Home Economics Related Occupations Grouped by the Clustering Technique

1967

Purposes were to cluster occupations and job titles for which common technical, home economics, educational needs exist and to identify competencies needed in each cluster of occupations. The sample of 586 represented 10 percent of the present and potential employers who were selected by means of systematic random sampling from Florida counties that were characteristic of state geographic and population areas. A two-form questionnaire was utilized in the study. Form I was concerned with the identification of job titles and Form II dealt with characteristics of and qualifications for each job title.

Thesis, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida

Bert, Clara V.

Educational and Occupational Aspirations and Expectations of Adolescent Girls in Florida

1967

Objectives were to ascertain educational and occupational aspirations and expectations of adolescent girls and to examine relationships to race, age, grade level, grade point average, socioeconomic status, school activity participation, family relationships, self-concept, and attitude toward combining homemaking and an occupation. A questionnaire was administered to a random, stratified sample of 1444 subjects.

Dissertation, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida

Christmann, Phyllis Alice

See Curriculum Development, Occupational Home Economics, p. 6

Cramer, M. Richard, and Others

Social Factors in Educational Achievement and Aspirations Among Negro Adolescents, Volume II. Survey Study

1966

The educational goals and plans of adolescents (grades 9-12) in four southern states were examined by means of a questionnaire with particular attention to Negro Youth.

ED 010 838
413P.

Dowell, Judy Holcombe

Interest of Administrators, Counselors, Teachers, Parents, and Students in Courses in Gainful Employment in Home Economics

1967

Purpose of the study was to assess the attitudes of administrators, counselors, teachers, parents, and students toward courses in gainful employment in home economics. The subjects were high school principals, assistant principals, guidance counselors, home economics teachers, ninth and tenth grade home economics students, and parents of those students participating in the study. Each group consisted of approximately 50-100 subjects with both Negro and white participants. All socioeconomic levels were represented except the upper-upper group. Five similar questionnaires were developed. The major part of the questionnaire was an attitude scale of 55 home economics related jobs available to high school graduates. The 55 home economics related jobs were divided into four main categories for chi-square analysis: child care services, institutional and food services, home services, and clothing, textiles, and home furnishings.

Thesis, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida

Erie County Technical Institute, Buffalo, New York

Middle States Non-graduate Survey, 1963-67; An Institute Research Report

1968

This second report in a series is designed to inform the college of certain opinions held by former students. A 38-item questionnaire was sent to 2288 non-graduate alumni.

ED 027 865
21P.

Hobson, Abigail K.

A Study of Values of Rural and Urban Negro Families in Alabama with Implications for Homemaking Education

1962

This study was an exploratory investigation of values of rural and urban Negro families in Alabama. Devices used to collect information included a questionnaire to students, a questionnaire to homemaking teachers and judges, a focused interview with mothers of the students and a checklist of the values of homemaking teachers and judges.

Dissertation, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

Howell, Kathleen M.

A Study of Ohio High School Home Economics Job Training Programs with Implications for Future Development

1968

The approach to improving employment preparation for high school youth in the Ohio Home Economics Job-Training Program involved the investigation of the contribution of graduates to the labor force, the contribution of the training program to the preparation of graduates for employment, and certain personal competencies. In another phase of the study, preparedness for employment was examined in terms of appraisals by employers of graduates. Findings of the study were based on questionnaire and telephone interview data obtained from 169 girls who were graduates of 1966 and 1967 job-training programs and from 46 employers of currently employed graduates.

Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Hunsicker, Norma Ann

Management Problems of Young Employed Homemakers

1967

Data for this study were collected by means of a questionnaire and reported in five parts--characteristics of the homemakers' difficulties with time and money, relationships between characteristics and difficulties, summary of open-ended responses, and results of six interviews.

ED 026 483
143P.

Manning, Doris

Viewpoints of Male Graduate Students with Respect to Wives Working at Different Stages of the Family Life Cycle

1967

The purpose of this study was to ascertain the viewpoints of male graduate students with respect to their wives' working at careers and at jobs at five stages of the family life cycle under different circumstances. One hundred eighty-seven University of Arizona male graduate students in three stages of the life cycle--unmarried, married but with no children, married and with children--participated in the study. Questionnaires developed by the investigator were used for obtaining data.

Dissertation, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Robinson, Lillie M.

See Manpower Needs and Employment Opportunities, p. 4

Sander, Mary Vanpool

Exploratory Study of Relationships Aspects of Home Environment and Employment Criteria of the Husband

1967

Purposes were to identify characteristics of the home environment of skilled, semiskilled workers related to employment history of the husband; test various methods of obtaining

information; and develop a rationale for further studies. Sources of data were the company, interviews of homemakers, and questionnaires for husbands.

Dissertation, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Stecklein, John E., and Others

Students Enrolled in the TV College, General Extension Division, Fall, 1965

1966

In 1964 the University of Minnesota initiated a three-year TV college as an experiment in offering liberal arts courses to more freshmen and sophomores without compromising quality. The four courses offered in 1964 and the nine in 1965 were taught by regular university faculty and carried full resident credit. Document includes 20 tables and the questionnaire used to secure data about characteristics of enrollees.

ED 022 112
45P.

Urdal, Lloyd B., and Others

Dropouts--An Analysis of Personal Variables Within the School Situation

1963

To isolate factors related to early school leaving, data were obtained on all twelfth, eighth, and fourth grade students in the Spokane Public Schools. Analyzed were: (1) personal variables within the school situation in the twelfth grade, (2) factors associated with dropouts in the eighth grade, and (3) characteristics of fourth grade pupils in terms of dropout associated factors. Variables included the following--intelligence, scholastic achievement, school adjustment, school related experience, and personal and social adjustment.

ED 014 108
169P.

FACTORS RELATED TO CURRICULUM DECISIONS

Christmann, Phyllis Alice

See Curriculum Development, Occupational Home Economics, p. 9

Gerdes, Nancy J.

Teacher Perceptions of Preparation for Teaching Home Economics in Secondary Schools

1968

The purposes of the study were to determine the extent aspects in the home economics curriculum areas were taught at the secondary level and the degree to which home economics teachers believe they were prepared to teach each of the aspects. All Iowa State University graduates, 1957-1967, who had completed requirements of home economics education and were teaching in Iowa were surveyed. Aspects, i.e., a facet of knowledge included in a curriculum area of home economics, were identified in each of five curriculum areas given in "Concepts and Generalization," AHEA, 1967. An instrument was designed to determine the extent aspects were taught and the degree of perceived preparation of subjects. Results were analyzed by examination of the means of responses and relationships between: (1) extent aspects were taught and degree of preparation, and (2) degree of preparation of two groups of teachers graduated at different times.

Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Hunsicker, Norma Ann

See Curriculum Development, Needs of Learners, p. 19

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Jung, Laura Ann H.

The Practices of the Chapter Adviser of Future Homemakers of America Organizations

1966

The purpose of this study was to determine current practices of chapter FHA advisers with respect to: membership, organization, and responsibilities assumed. A sample of 1,255 local advisers was selected by a systematic random sample of nationally affiliated FHA chapters for the school year 1963-64 in junior and senior high schools in the United States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Subjects were selected from the four regions, Central, North Atlantic, Pacific, and Southern. A questionnaire was constructed to provide information concerning the practices of the advisers based upon the *FHA Chapter Handbook*, the *Adviser's Handbook*, questions posed by the National Executive Council, and the investigator's experiences as an adviser.

Thesis, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

23 | 24

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Boleratz, Julia M.

Learning by Discovery: An Experimental Study to Measure Its Effectiveness for Teaching Value Concepts

1965

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of teaching for and learning by discovery in comparison with other teaching-learning situations. An instrument was developed and used as pretest and post-tests.

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Campbell, Pearl Posey

Programmed Versus Conventional Instruction as Preparation for Laboratory Performance

1969

Study tested effectiveness of two methods of helping seventh graders understand laboratory procedures (food measurement): use of programed instruction without recourse to laboratory materials and contracted with study of conventional textbook followed by lecture-demonstration. Also tested was effect of type of pretest given: written or performance test.

Dissertation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Johnson, Mildred, and Others

See Curriculum Development, Development of Curriculum Materials, p. 14

Miller, Nancy H.

Simulation Game: Evaluation of Effectiveness on Selected Cognitive and Affective Pupil Behaviors

1969

A simulation game to teach budgeting was used with students classified as academically poor. The experimental design used a post-test-only control group with 12 pairs of home economics classes in 10 schools in New York State. Within a school one class was randomly assigned to control, the other to treatment, and taught by same teacher. The hypotheses tested were that students participating in the simulation as contrasted with controls learning by means of case study would (1) reveal more interest in the subject matter, (2) learn more facts and principles of budgeting, (3) have a more positive attitude toward budgeting, (4) retain more facts and principles. Two-way unweighted means analysis of variance tested student scores from five instruments for significance of differences among teachers and methods: interview schedule, rating scale, achievement test, attitude scale, retention test.

Dissertation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

LEARNING PROCESS AND TEACHING METHODS

Alschuler, Alfred, and Others

Achievement Motivation Development Project. Interim Report Section 1

1969

Two objectives of this project were: (1) to discover what specific methods of arousing motivation are most effective for particular groups, and (2) to prepare instructional materials which will make the prototype achievement motivation course and motivational climates available to a wider number of educators. Attention is given to the methods (inputs) for arousing motives and ways of evaluating whether a motive has been aroused (yields). There are two general types of inputs: course inputs and environmental inputs. Course inputs may be placed in four groups: (1) teaching the achievement syndrome, (2) fostering goal setting, (3) providing cognitive supports, and (4) providing group supports. Environmental inputs are the opportunities and specific external cues for motives. Instruments included are The Student Questionnaire Profile and The Student Activities Survey.

ED 029 139
212P.

Hoover, Helene Perry

Concept Development of College Students Exposed to Systematic, Organized Learning Experiences in Family Relationships

1966

Purpose of the study was to determine whether or not a concept approach to teaching, developed by the investigator, resulted in the ability of students to develop conceptual understandings and if factors other than learning experiences were related to concept development. Subjects for the study were 131 students enrolled in two freshman classes in family relationships at Arizona State University the fall semester of 1965-66. Instruments were the development and use of a Definitions Test and Application of Principles Test to measure conceptual understanding; development and use of rating scale to evaluate written responses of students; use of American College Test Scores and Rank in High School Graduating Class as indices of academic ability and use of the

Personality Orientation Inventory by Shostrom to measure personality factors; and rating of teaching methods by students in terms of relative effectiveness of each method in helping the student develop conceptual understandings.

Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma

MacNeil, Sister Catherine

A Comparative Study of Two Instructional Methods Employed in Teaching Nutrition: Lecture Discussion and Self-Directed Study

1967

Two methods of instruction were evaluated for (1) effectiveness in attaining course objectives; (2) relationships between student characteristics and learning by either method; and (3) attitudes toward the course and instruction. Class sessions were reduced to one-fifth of usual class time on the self-directed study experiment. Discussion was directed toward difficulties encountered and scheduled to coincide with units of study developed for a syllabus. Traditional lecture-discussion was used with the control group. Both groups were taught by the same instructor. Criterion instruments were objective examinations and a questionnaire to elicit reaction to course and to method. Characteristics were measured by standardized devices.

Dissertation, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota

STUDENT PERSONNEL SERVICES

Alam, Mubarka, and E. N. Wright

A Study of Night School Drop-outs, A Schedule 10 Project

1968

A study of night school stayins and dropouts (persons who missed consecutive classes) used a randomly selected sample of 240 stayins and 243 dropouts from the metropolitan Toronto (Ontario) Board of Education evening classes. Interviews were guided by questionnaires built to take into account the findings of previous research.

ED 018 769
111P.

Alfert, Elizabeth, and Robert F. Suczek

Personality Characteristics of College Dropouts, Final Report

1966

An investigation was made of the personality characteristics of college dropouts. Personality inventories and responses to questionnaires were used to distinguish personality characteristics unique or especially prevalent among dropouts. The personality scale data and most of the questionnaire data used in the study were made available from another study. The attitude and opinion survey was made up of six scales from the Omnibus Personality Inventory (OPI), the Ethnocentrism and Authoritarianism Scales, and two other inventories. For purposes of item analysis, items from all of the six OPI scales were used.

ED 010 101
75P.

Allen, Ronald Lorraine

A Study of the Characteristics of Successful and Unsuccessful Students Enrolled in the Adult Indian Training Program Conducted by the Adult Education Center of the University of Montana

1968

This study sought to determine characteristics of successful and unsuccessful students in a program of adult Indian basic, prevocational, and family life education. Subjects were 127 Indians from seven Montana reservations. Other variables were home reservation, age, sex, marital status, amount of Indian blood, type of school attended, highest grade completed, and results on the California Achievement Test (CAT), Nelson Reading Test, and General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB).

Thesis, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana

Bert, Clara Virginia

See Curriculum Development, Needs of Learners, p. 16

Brookover, Wilbur B., and Others

Self-concept of Ability and School Achievement, The Relationship of Self-images to Achievement in Junior High School Subjects

1962

Various experimental evidence has shown that self-concept of ability is related to school achievement and is capable of measurement. A self-concept of ability scale was developed in two forms--(1) general self-concept of ability and (2) self-concept of ability in specific school subjects.

ED 002 946
112P.

Cohen, Arthur M.

The Relationships Among Student Characteristics, Changed Instructional Practices and Student Attrition in Junior College, Final Report

1969

This study of student attrition in a public junior college used personality measures and demographic data as independent variables. Student dropout, defined as failure to complete the semester or to transfer to another institution, was the dependent variable. Instruments used were the Omnibus Personality Inventory, the Adaptive-Flexibility Inventory, and a questionnaire constructed for the study.

ED 032 074
93P.

Derr, Maynette

Comparison of Home Economics Graduates and Dropouts from the Freshman Classes of 1959 and 1962

1966

The purpose of this study was to provide information regarding the factors which contribute to the attrition of students enrolled in the School of Home Economics at The Ohio State University. The study compared graduates and dropouts from two classes enrolled under different curriculum patterns. Data were obtained from the University records and from mail questionnaires returned by 150 young women--64 graduates and 86 dropouts. The attrition rates found were 55 percent for the class entering in 1959 and 67 percent for the class entering in 1962. The major reasons for withdrawal listed in order of frequency were: academic dismissal, transfer, marriage, financial difficulty, loss of interest, family responsibilities, and ill health.

Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Dowell, Judy Holcombe

See Curriculum Development, Needs of Learners, p. 17

Ellis, Desmond P., and James W. Wiggins

Cooperation, Aggression and Learning in a Bi-racial Classroom (The Socialization of Academic Behavior Among Negro Junior High School Students), Final Report

1968

This report is concerned with the problem of the socialization of academic behavior and with the overrepresentation of Negro students among low achievers. Data were gathered by student questionnaires and school records. Studied were such possible causative factors as (1) parental educational level and other social structural variables; (2) differential reinforcements of Negro and white students; and (3) differential exposure to high achievement level parental, sibling, and peer models.

ED 026 442
166P.

Flanagan, Catherine Patterson

A Profile Study of Students Enrolled in Home Economics Gainful Employment and in Home Economics for Homemaking

1968

The purpose of the study was to compile and to compare selected characteristics of students enrolled in home economics for gainful employment and home economics for homemaking. Questionnaires were completed by 264 home economics students and their teachers in the State of Florida.

Thesis, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida

Follender, Alice I.

Anomie, Vocational Planfulness and Socioeconomic Status Among Urban Adolescents

1967

Study designed to supplement Green's thesis by investigating interrelatedness of anomie, alienation, and vocational planfulness with selected socioeconomic status and other variables in an urban high school sample. Green's questionnaire was administered to random sample of tenth and twelfth grade classes in public high schools of seven cities of New York State.

Thesis, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Hughes, Harold G., and Others

A Follow-up Study on Discontinuing Students at Grossmont College

Based on data from 61 responses to 100 questionnaires, this is a follow-up study of the discontinuing student at Grossmont College. Tables show his reasons (at the time of registration and currently) for attending college, his opinions on the college's facilities and services, his opinions on extra-curricular factors and influences of the college, his reasons for discontinuing, his plans at the time of dropping out, and the kind of school, if any, he subsequently attended. Samples of the questionnaire and the covering letters are included.

ED 019 085
36P.

Johnson, M., and Others

See Curriculum Development, Development of Curriculum Materials, p. 14

Kibler, Robert J., Ed.

A Two-year Report on the Experimental Freshman Year Program. Chapter V, Biographical and Attitudinal Information on Experimental Freshman Year Students

1964

Chapter V is made up of information on the attitudes and background of participants in an experimental freshman year program for under-achieving high school graduates at Southern Illinois University. Appendixes contain copies of the questionnaires, two articles based on data collected from the program, and descriptions of response categories for various questionnaire items.

ED 023 718
118P.

Mallinson, George G.

Characteristics of Non-college Vocationally-oriented School Leavers and Graduates

1968

The purpose of this study was to survey a representative sample of non-college bound students who were dropouts or graduates of the class of June 1963, in 12 midwestern high schools. Specifically, the study was designed to investigate the socioeconomic backgrounds, the academic backgrounds, and the reactions of these non-college bound students to self, family, and school. Further, it was designed to determine the occupational areas entered by the subjects, what vocational training, if any, they had experienced, and their reactions to such training.

ED 025 602
63P.

Manning, Doris

See Curriculum Development, Needs of Learners, p. 19

Metfessel, Newton S.

An Investigation of Attitudinal and Creativity Factors Related to Achieving and Nonachieving Culturally Disadvantaged Youth. Project Potential Preliminary Documentation, Volume 1

1965

This document extensively describes the preliminary progress of a project to identify the attitudinal and creativity factors which affect the motivation of culturally disadvantaged students (Mexican-Americans, particularly). The project assumes that an awareness of the manifestations of a student's creativity can guide teachers in predicting his achievement and in developing techniques to motivate him. To identify these motivational factors, the project personnel administered the Individual Test of Creativity (ITOC), the Inventory of Self-appraisal (ISA), and Meaning of Words Inventory (MOWI), the Group Test of Creativity, and the Inventory of Attitudes on Family Life and Children.

Document is available from the Director, Bureau of Educational Research, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles. Document not available from EDRS.

Mink, Oscar G., and Laurence W. Barker

Dropout Proneness in Appalachia, Research Series 3

1968

Two aids used in the identification of potential dropouts are examined. The Mink scale (a teacher-rated scale) is based on classification of social, psychological, and educational forces related to dropout proneness: (1) academic ability and performance, (2) negative identification with education, (3) family and socioeconomic status, and (4) student-personal. The Smith Inventory consists of a self-report inventory of 38 items completed by the student.

ED 026 188
40P.

Robinson, Richard B.

Survey of Personal Attitudes About Cerritos College from Full-time Day Students of Mexican-American Heritage

1968

Fifty-three Mexican-American full-time students at Cerritos College (California) who completed questionnaires designed to determine their attitudes toward the institution and to detect possible reasons for their fellow Mexican-Americans' disinterest in attending college or dropping out of the institution.

ED 024 355
13P.

Smalley, Florine M.

Availability of Information to Pupils in Iowa High Schools Concerning Home Economics Related Occupations

1968

The purposes were to determine the extent and kinds of home economics related occupational information provided pupils; the methods and materials used to present information; and other sources from which pupils obtained information. Data from 187 home economics teachers in Iowa were analyzed to fulfill the purposes of the study. Several categories of occupations were listed within five areas of home economics.

Teachers were asked to rate the extent to which they provided information to pupils. Frequencies were tabulated for all items.

Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Thurston, John R., and Others

Classroom Behavior--Background Factors and Psycho-social Correlates. Eau Claire County Youth Study, 1961-1964

1964

Classroom aggression, defined in this study as markedly unacceptable aggressive behavior occurring habitually or frequently in school, is examined in relation to sex, grade, and urban-rural status. The writers state that neurotic, psychopathic, and social behavior patterns have the following four social causative areas--(1) school, (2) home and parents, (3) cultural milieu of the neighborhood and its community, and (4) goals and standards which prevail at city, state, and national levels. Data which were collected by use of "Child Questionnaire," "Father Questionnaire," and "Mother Questionnaire" included child-rearing practices, methods of discipline, family interaction, church and social activities, methods of supervision, nature of child's social and leisure time activities, major goals of child and his parents, and information about background factors. Also included were the behavior rating scales by which teachers indicated the best and poorest behaving students. From these ratings, the sample was selected randomly.

ED 014 335
489P.

Wax, Murray L., and Rosalie N. Wax

Dropout of American Indians at the Secondary Level

1964

A case study of high school dropouts investigated the Oglala Sioux community. Data gathered from previous students were combined with semistructured interview and observation data. Information was gathered on social systems of the classrooms, schools, community, parents, teachers, and pupils.

ED 003 853
69P.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Meckley, Richard F., and Others

A Guide for Planning Facilities for Home Economics Occupational Preparation Programs, Research 23

Guidelines are presented to encourage logical, systematic and creative facility planning, as well as to designate pertinent information to be incorporated when writing educational specifications for home economics facilities.

ED 022 924
86P.

Nelson, Helen, and Gertrude Jacoby, Vol. I, 1967

See Curriculum Development, Occupational Home Economics, p. 9

TEACHER EDUCATION

SELECTION AND RETENTION PROCEDURES

Chadderdon, Hester

Interest in Teaching Home Economics, Hypotheses and Design for the Study

1966

Because it is assumed that teachers with a high interest in teaching are more effective than those with a low interest, the characteristic of professional interest was studied by exploring the hypotheses: (1) interest in teaching home economics changes during the college period and in the first year of teaching, and (2) certain factors in the experiences of students and teachers are associated with interest in teaching. Results were based on data derived by administering the Johnson Home Economics Interest Inventory.

VT 001 831
MF available in VT-ERIC set.

Snell, Ednell M.

Selection-retention Practices for Home Economics Education Majors

1966

The purpose of this study was to determine procedures, instruments, and techniques currently being used to select and retain home economics education majors at the undergraduate level in institutions approved for the training of federally reimbursed secondary home economics teachers. The respondents included 234 heads of home economics education in institutions of higher education. The questionnaire used in this investigation was developed from data collected from written policy submitted by home economics educators and from their descriptions of the procedure, methods, and instruments used in admitting, selecting, and rejecting home economics majors. In addition, interviews were held with 20 home economics teacher-educators regarding their beliefs in the problem related to selection. The purpose was to obtain opinions on questions related to selected-retention and to check and expand the information obtained through the questionnaire. Data were analyzed to obtain frequencies of use and opinion of practices.

Dissertation, Columbus University, Teachers College, New York, New York

BELIEFS AND PRACTICES OF TEACHERS

Anderson, James G.

Teachers of Minority Groups: The Origins of Their Attitudes and Instructional Practices

1969

The origins of attitudes and instructional practices among teachers of Mexican-American children were explored by means of a questionnaire developed to elicit information from teachers regarding their academic background, experience, career aspirations, and instructional practices, and their attitudes toward students, parents, and special programs for disadvantaged minority children. The questionnaire used in the study is contained in the appendix.

ED 026 192
72P.

Bobbitt, Norma Smith

A Comparative Study of Undergraduates, Homemaking Teachers and Occupational Teachers to Ascertain Attitudes, Knowledges and Plans in Relation to an Employment Emphasis in High School Home Economics

1969

The problem was threefold. The problem involved a comparison of University of Illinois Home Economics Education 1969 graduates with a random sample of occupational and homemaking teachers in Illinois in relation to three aspects. The first aspect was their attitude toward the employment aspect of home economics education. The next aspect was their degree of knowledge about the employment emphasis in home economics education. The third aspect was their preference to teach in an employment home economics education program. The population for the study consisted of all seniors with a major in home economics education at the University of Illinois in 1968-69 and all vocational home economics teachers in the State of Illinois for 1968-69. The sample included the 25 senior home economics education majors at the University of Illinois in 1968-69 who were enrolled in an experimental course in employment education, and a random sample of 25 Illinois vocational homemaking teachers and 25 cooperative home economics education programs. Instruments were developed by the investigator to determine (1) attitudes toward an employment emphasis in secondary home economics education and

(2) knowledge about the employment aspect. Another instrument was developed to obtain background information about participants. The instruments were refined after review by specialists and pretests.

Dissertation, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Chadderdon, Hester, Beulah I. Coon, Roxanna R. Ford, and Ruth T. Lehman

Home Economics Teachers, Preservice and In-service Levels, Their Interest in Teaching, Their Attitudes Toward Children and Families

1966

Study of certain characteristics of home economics teachers: attitudes toward children, families, and teaching. These three characteristics were related to certain background and experiences in this longitudinal study of home economics teaching majors, while in college, and during their first year of teaching. Appendix includes "Student Data Sheet: Freshman," "Student Data Sheet: Senior," "First-year Teacher In-service Data Sheet," "Incomplete Sentence Blank," "Check Sheet: Evidences of the Degree to Which a Home Economics Teacher Accepts Different Types of Families," "Just Suppose Inventory, Junior Data Form," "Just Suppose Inventory, Senior Data Form," "Just Suppose Inventory, First-year Teacher Data Form." The Johnson Home Economics Inventory and the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory were used.

ED 016 041
321P.

Ford, Roxanna R.

Attitudes of Home Economics Teachers Toward Children

1966

To determine home economics teacher attitudes toward children, these hypotheses were examined: (1) changes in attitude take place during the college period, and (2) factors of student teacher background and experience are associated with such changes. In the first phase of the study, data were derived from a data sheet and the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory (MTAI) administered.

VT 001 830
MF available in VT-ERIC set.

Gerdes, Nancy J.

See Curriculum Development, Factors Related to Curriculum Decisions, p. 21

Johnson, Hildegarde, and Others

Our Educational Beliefs

1961

As the first step to discover discrepancies between educational beliefs and practice among secondary home economics teachers in North Carolina, this study determined which educational beliefs authorities in home economics education accept as important. Thirty-seven educational beliefs were determined by a review of the literature and consultation with leaders in the field. Seventy-six state supervisors and heads of teacher training departments rated each belief as very important, less important, or not true.

VT 004 489
MF available in VT-ERIC set.

Jorgenson, D. Elaine

Analysis of Verbal Behavior of Beginning Home Economics Teachers as a Basis for Recommendations for In-service Education

1968

The purpose of this study was to observe the verbal behavior of beginning home economics teachers using the technique Interaction Analysis as a basis for making recommendations for in-service education. A limited number of first and second year vocational home economics teachers in Oklahoma was observed. Analysis of these observations showed the amount of time spent by the teacher in direct and indirect influence upon the students.

Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma

Kreutz, Shirley

Teacher-recognized Problems in Teaching Boys in Home Economics

1965

This study was undertaken to identify problems in teaching home economics to boys and to analyze effects of personal and professional characteristics of the participating teachers on these problems. Current practices in preservice and in-service education were cited and utilized in making recommendations for effective ways of teaching. One thousand and thirty-five teachers identified by city and state supervisors, and by teacher educators working with preservice and in-service education programs participated. A questionnaire listing possible items derived from the research-experience and results of a teacher sampling was sent to teachers. Completed replies were tabulated and analyzed for each respondent's background. Items were ranked by frequency count and problem area. Replies from supervisors and teacher educators regarding current and projected preservice and in-service practices were summarized.

Dissertation, Columbia University, Teachers College, New York, New York

Lehman, Ruth T.

Attitudes Toward Groups and Families

1966

A total of 1,076 home economics majors in six universities responded to an attitude inventory in their junior and senior years and at the close of their first year of teaching to determine the degree to which they accepted persons and groups like and unlike themselves. The study was based on the assumptions that teachers who accept persons different from themselves are more effective, their experience increases their acceptance of others, and the college has a responsibility for helping students in this area.

VT 001 832
MF available in VT-ERIC set.

Loftis, Helen A.

Identifying Professional Commitment and Measuring Its Extent Among Selected Members of the Teaching Profession

1962

This study was designed to describe in behavioral terms commitment to the teaching profession and to develop a measure which would determine the degree to which it might be found among those individuals who possess it. The Measure of Professional Commitment, Form E, developed and used in this study, was a self-report instrument containing 100 items which were found to correlate significantly with total commitment scores.

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Meis, Ruby L.

Teachers' Attitudes Toward People of Diverse Backgrounds, Knowledge of Disadvantaged, and Professional Commitment

1967

The purpose was to explore attitudes of home economics teachers toward people of diverse backgrounds and relate these attitudes to experimental variables. Three measures and a questionnaire were used. The Teacher and the Community, by Lehman estimates the degree of teachers' acceptance of students of diverse backgrounds; Measure of Professional Commitment, by Loftis arrives at the general degree of commitment to the teaching profession. Knowledge of the Disadvantaged, by Ray and Phillips, measures teacher understanding of concepts pertaining to the disadvantaged. A questionnaire was used to collect other data pertinent to the study.

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Ostler, Ruth Ellen

A Survey of Beliefs and Practices Relative to Teaching Home Economics in New York State

1967

It was the major purpose of this study to examine the extent of relationship between and the nature of influence upon beliefs and practices in the teaching of home economics in the secondary schools of New York State. More specifically, the study sought to determine: (1) the extent to which teacher competencies perceived as desirable by secondary school home economics teachers differ from those perceived as desirable by home economics teacher educators and college teachers of home economics content phases; (2) the extent to which teaching methods perceived as used by home economics teachers differ from those they perceive as appropriate and from those perceived as appropriate by home economics teacher educators and college teachers of home economics content phases; and (3) the primary sources of influence upon the selection of methods and beliefs about teacher competency and methodology as perceived by home economics teachers in the field.

Dissertation, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York

Rosenfeld, Vila H.

The Influence of Student Teachers Upon Their Cooperating Teacher and Its Relationship to Dogmatism, Personal-professional Rapport, and M.T.A.I. Scores

1963

This study was designed to determine if a change in attitude toward pupils by a cooperating teacher is related to his association with a student teacher. Cooperating teachers and student teachers who participated in the study completed the M.T.A.I., the Dogmatism Scale, census-type data, and a questionnaire called Personal-Professional Rapport for Cooperating Teachers or Personal-Professional Rapport for Student Teachers.

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

PREDICTION OF EFFECTIVENESS

Crabtree, Beverly

Predicting and Determining Effectiveness of Homemaking Teachers

1965

This study investigates the usefulness of selected predictors in terms of their relationship to criteria relating to effectiveness of first-year homemaking teachers. The Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey and Minnesota Counseling Inventory were used for collecting personality data: three scales on the Johnson Home Economics Interest Inventory for vocational interests; College Cumulative Quality Point Average for academic achievement; and Just Suppose Inventory for attitudes. Also used were two forms of Student's Estimate of Teacher Concern to measure teacher-pupil rapport; four forms of achievement tests for pupil gain; and an administrator's check-sheet to obtain data relating to physical health of teacher, judgment in discussion of personal and professional problems, management of department, and school-community relations.

Dissertation, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Gilbert, Ardyce L.

Clinical Evaluation of Predictive Data for Prospective Home Economics Teachers

1966

To explore the usefulness of clinical judgments to predict effectiveness of home economics teachers was the objective of this study. This study was part of a longitudinal research project to predict the effectiveness of 80 homemaking teachers who are graduates of Iowa State University. Since statistical analysis of the data revealed the predictive formula inadequate for reliable estimates of an individual, a clinical analysis was employed using these predictive data: the cumulative quality point average, and a battery of four instruments designed to determine personality traits, vocational interests, and attitudes toward other persons and groups. These were supplemented with information concerning pre-college activities and work experiences, an estimate by the adviser of the student's strengths and limitations, and the student's statement of motivation to teach.

Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
ED 026 454
44P.

Hart, Sister M. Maxine

Dogmatism as Related to Accuracy of Teachers' Judgment of Students

1966

The central problem of the study was to determine whether dogmatism in teacher personality can be used to predict accuracy of teachers' judgment of their students' values. The hypotheses were: (1) when teachers are dogmatic, they are less accurate in judging their students with respect to values held than when teachers are non-dogmatic; (2) when a teacher is non-dogmatic, the students most accurately judged will not necessarily be similar to the teacher on the criterion or criteria judged; and (3) when the teacher is dogmatic, the students most accurately judged will be similar to the teacher on the criterion or criteria judged. Subjects were 75 home economics students from the University of Minnesota and 1,267 secondary school students. Scores on Adorno's F Scale, the Inventory of Beliefs, the Omnibus Personality Inventory Scale, and a composite rank score were used to measure the levels of dogmatism among the student teachers. To arrive at an accuracy of judgment score, a rank correlation coefficient was computed, related the student teacher's ranking of values held by a student (What is Her Value Type?) and the rank of the value areas of the student according to her scores on the Shooster Pictorial Values Test. To establish a comparison of the value profiles of the student most accurately judged and the value profile of the student teacher, the rank of the student most accurately judged and the value profile of the student teacher, the rank of the student teacher's values derived from scores on the Allport, Vernon, Lindzey Study of Values was correlated with the rank order of the values of her most accurately judged student.

Dissertation, University of Minnesota, Walter Library, St. Paul, Minnesota

Rodgers, Florestine Bowen

Adult Education in Selected Vocational Homemaking Programs in Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma

1964

This study investigated the backgrounds of vocational homemaking teachers and identified their preservice experiences, present practices, and felt competencies in their first, second, and third year of working with adults. Data were collected by a questionnaire.

Thesis, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma

Smith, Miriam L.

The Facilitation of Student Self-directed Learning as Perceived by Teachers with High and Low Levels of Self-Actualization and Dogmatism

1968

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships between teacher self-actualization and open-mindedness and teachers' perceptions of their use of behaviors related to the development of student self-directed learning. Data were collected from 164 persons graduating from the home economics teacher education program at the Pennsylvania State University who had a minimum of one year of teaching experience. These persons were administered the Personal Orientation Inventory (by Shostrom), the Dogmatism Scale (by Rokeach), and the Teacher Facilitation of Self-direction Inventory, developed by the author.

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

INNOVATIVE METHODS

Bogniard, Jane N.

The Development and Use of Simulation Techniques in a Preservice Program for Prospective Student Teachers

1968

The study was designed to determine the feasibility of using simulation techniques for introducing home economics education students to student teaching at Ashland College. Twenty simulated experiences that embodied the use of videotape, role playing, case studies, and written episodes for portraying high school home economics classroom management and communication problems were developed. Two programs consisting of a pretest and a post-test were administered to measure the effectiveness of the treatment, and questionnaires were developed to determine the acceptability to the participants of this method of instruction.

Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Carr, Sister Mary Margaret

The Feasibility of a Preservice Methods Course Adapted to Teaching Youth from Depressed Areas

1969

This study explored the feasibility of an adapted methods course in preservice education which would integrate the basic principles of the teaching-learning processes appropriate for all potential teachers, knowledge of youth from depressed areas, and direct experiences with the life styles of these youth into a unified whole. The study, pursued in cooperation with The Ohio State University home economics education division, was of a pre-experimental design. The 20 students enrolled in the regularly scheduled methods course comprised the accessible experimental group. Three inventories were used: (1) Knowledge of The Disadvantaged, (2) The Teacher and The Community, and (3) An Interest Scale. The hypotheses tested by the t statistic concerned significant gains in knowledge of youth from depressed areas, attitudinal change toward others different from one's self, and interest change in teaching youth in depressed areas.

Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Drobish, Susan Kelly

See Evaluation, p. 72

East, Marjorie, and Julia M. Boleratz

An Experience in the Life and Work of the Disadvantaged for the Preservice Education of Home Economics Teachers

1968

This was a study to evaluate the feasibility of providing experiences for increasing prospective teachers' awareness of working class patterns of life and work. The appendix includes the data-gathering devices.

ED 019 506
118P.

Gritzmacher, Joan E.

See Evaluation, p. 74

Murphy, Lila C.

The Feasibility of Audiotape-telephone Supervision of High School Teachers

1969

The investigator explored the feasibility of state supervision of local teachers by using an audiotape recorder and telephone rather than face-to-face school contacts. Sixteen experienced and nine inexperienced teachers cooperated with the state supervisor in conducting a seven-week experiment. Teachers recorded class sessions, evaluated results, and mailed tapes to the supervisor. After evaluating the tapes, the supervisor held follow-up telephone conferences with each teacher. Five instruments were administered as a post-test to evaluate teachers' satisfactions, ability to interact verbally, perceived improvement, and apprehension experienced. Data were gathered from telephone conferences, group discussions, open-end questions, and the supervisor's records and reactions.

Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Patterson, Irene

A Community Approach to Student Teaching, Research Report Number 4

1966

As an outgrowth of an earlier study on improving student teaching in home economics, a pilot program was initiated to determine the effectiveness of a student teaching program designed to produce homemaking teachers who could quickly become acquainted with a community, adapt teaching to it, and locate and use local resources. Instruments were developed (1) to test student attitudes and beliefs about this teaching approach, (2) to determine interests, motivation, and knowledge in relation to families and communities, and (3) to rate the value of community experiences.

ED 019 426
81P.

Ray, Elizabeth M.

An Experimental Attempt to Maximize the Professional Potential of Home Economics Teachers Through a Program of Group Counseling in College, Final Report

1968

An experimental attempt was made to determine if prospective women teachers could be helped through group counseling to sort out and clarify conflicting marital and professional roles in relation to their future professional status. Instruments included are Loftis' Measure of Professional Commitment, Bills' Index of Adjustment and Values, Shostrom's Personal Orientation Inventory and Ray's Students' Estimate of Teacher Concern.

ED 021 782
106P.

Wood, Samuel Eugene

An Analysis of Three Systems for Observing Classroom Behavior

1969

This study was conceived as an attempt to identify and define interrelationships of three observational instruments, each built to reflect classroom behavior from an explicitly different theoretical vantage point. The three observational systems studied were: (1) The Florida Taxonomy of Cognitive Behavior (Brown, Ober, Soar and Webb) built to measure classroom cognition by level of complexity; (2) The Reciprocal Category System (Ober) which, through an analysis of verbal interaction, measures socio-emotional climate in the classroom; (3) The Teacher Practices Observation Record (Brown) which measures classroom practices from the viewpoint of Pragmatism--or John Dewey's Philosophy of Experimentalism. The study was designed to answer the following questions: (1) what is the factor structure of classroom behavior as reflected by three observational instruments used simultaneously; (2) can behavioral factors be identified as a common core within a broader spectrum of classroom behavior through process measures on three observational instruments; (3) will factors emerge with sufficient clarity so that their relationship to current instructional theory can be determined.

Dissertation, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida

STAFFING HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAMS

Brabble, Elizabeth W.

Student Teacher-Supervising Teacher Compatibility and Its Relation to Success in Student Teaching

1969

A basic assumption of this study was that student teachers could be more effective in a climate where the theoretical distance between their interpersonal attitudes and perceptions and those of supervising teachers was at a minimum. The instruments used in the collection of data included five scales of Shutz' Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation Inventory, five scales from the Kuder Preference Record, Gritzmacher's Rating Scale for Evaluation of Student Teachers in Home Economics, the Barrett-Lennard Relationship Inventory, the writer's Satisfaction Index, and final student teaching grades.

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Chamberlain, Valerie M.

Factors Associated with Rapport Between Home Economics Student Teachers and Supervising Teachers

1969

A Rapport Scale, Questionnaire Concerned with Background Factors, and Checklist of Responsibilities Assumed and Courtesies Extended by the Supervising Teacher were developed to identify factors associated with student teacher-supervising teacher rapport. A panel of ten home economics teacher educators pretested the items utilized in the rapport scale; an item analysis assessed validity; the split-half and test-retest procedures provided measures of reliability.

Dissertation, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida

Lee, Sylvia

The Willingness of Home Economics Teachers to Teach Wage-earning Home Economics

1966

This descriptive-analysis research related home economics teachers' work values, family socioeconomic status, and non-teaching work experience to their willingness to teach wage-earning home economics. The purpose of this research was to see if generalizations based on these relationships could be made that would be helpful to those concerned with preservice and in-service education, and selection of teachers for wage-earning home economics. The population identified for this study was home economics teachers with twelfth grade or advanced classes in selected cities with a population of 100,000 or more. Through a personal data form and the Work Values Inventory, teacher responses (descriptive data) were obtained and analyzed by standard procedures for determining frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation.

Dissertation, Columbia University, Teachers College, New York, New York

Leonard, Thelma H.

Role Expectations and Perceptions for the Home Economics Supervising Teacher

1965

This study was directed toward identifying the opinions held by supervising teachers, principals and college supervisors regarding guiding principles of supervision based on democratic beliefs and determining differences among and within the three groups in role expectations and in perceptions for home economics supervising teacher behaviors. An instrument was developed.

Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma

May, Marianne B.

Personality Characteristics of Secondary Home Economics Teachers of Homemaking and of Occupational Training

1968

This study was an investigation of two major questions: do professional home economics educators believe that there are differences in degree and kind of personality characteristics necessary for effective teachers of the two aspects of home economics--homemaking and occupational training? If so, are these differences evident in the personality rating scale for rating characteristics thought to be important for effective teachers of homemaking and occupational training? Twenty-one teachers of occupational training and an equal number of teachers of homemaking took the California Psychological Inventory.

Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma

McIntosh, Lucy Jones

Preservice Preparation of Home Economics Teachers for Work With Adults

1964

The major purpose of this study was to investigate the preservice preparation of home economics teachers for work with adults. Findings were based primarily on data from Survey Form 1--information on scope, nature, requirements, in-service responsibilities, and anticipated changes in adult homemaking programs, and Survey Form 2--objectives, time allotted to specific content, learning experiences, and anticipated changes.

Dissertation, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota

Nag, Uma

A Study of the Role of Professional Leaders in Educational Programs for Parents Handicapped by Socioeconomic Status Differences

1966

The purpose of the study was to ascertain if there were common concepts and opinions about the role and functions of professional leaders in educational programs for parents handicapped by socioeconomic status differences in Missouri. The primary aim was to identify and compare concepts of the actual and ideal roles of the professional leader as held by a select group of professional leaders and program directors. Sixty separate statements of different job activities comprising the four aspects of professional leader role were constructed for a Q-sort. These were: (1) assistance to administration; (2) cooperation with co-workers and aides; (3) cooperation with agencies and organization; and (4) personal services to audience (parents). When listed on small cards these 60 statements composed of Q-sort of the professional leader role. Fifty-eight selected subjects, professional leaders and directors, were requested to rank order the statement cards in terms of an 11-point scale indicated the degree of importance accorded the activities within the actual and the ideal roles.

Dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri

Parker, Frances

The Vocational Homemaking Teacher Opinion Leader as a Referent in the Communication of Change

1969

The feasibility of using opinion leaders to introduce new ideas in vocational homemaking was investigated. Vocational homemaking teachers (124) and regional supervisors (3) of three representative regions in Ohio were interviewed to determine if there were vocational homemaking teacher opinion leaders who were sources of advice and information; and if so, why they were chosen, and their social and professional characteristics. Teachers identified opinion leaders by the sociometric technique and supervisors used the key informant technique.

Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Schroeder, Mary Doris

The Role of the District Extension Home Economist in Kansas

1968

The role of the district extension home economist in Kansas was studied by collecting role perceptions from the home economics personnel in the Kansas Cooperative Extension Service. Questionnaires rated importance "given" and "ideally should be given" to 15 functions of the district extension home economists.

Thesis, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas

Williams, Rosemary W.

Role of the Home Economics College Supervisor of Student Teachers

1966

The study represents an attempt to further clarify the role of the college supervisor of student teaching through an interpretation of her role behavior and others' expectations of her in the role. Data were obtained by means of free-response questionnaires mailed to members of the student teaching team--a student teacher, her supervising teacher, and her college supervisor. A selected sample was drawn from home economics teacher education programs in the Central Region of the United States.

Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF TEACHERS

Moravek, Marjory

The Relationship of Self-Concept of the Beginning Teachers to Selected Aspects of Their Verbal Behavior as a Basis for Recommendations for Home Economics Education

1970

Fifteen 1968-69 home economics education graduates who would be beginning teachers during the 1969-70 school year participated in a study designed to compare self-concept of beginning teachers at two stages, identify classroom verbal behavior patterns, and determine if a correlation exists between self-

concept and verbal behavior. The Total Positive Score of the Bennessee Self-Concept Scale was administered in the fall and spring, and verbal behavior was recorded during four 20-minute observations by using the Flanders System of Interaction Analysis.

Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma

Murray, M. Elizabeth

An Exploration of the Relationship of Self-actualization to Teacher Success

1966

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between psychological health and success in teaching. Maslow's theory of self-actualization provided a definition of psychological health. Nygren's theory of teacher concern provided the criterion for teacher success. The specific objectives of the study were: (1) to examine relationships between teacher personality and teacher success; (2) to examine the degrees of success across grade levels for the more self-actualizing and the non-self-actualizing teacher; and (3) to examine the effect of years of teaching experience upon teaching success of more self-actualizing teachers. The sample for this study consisted of 26 home economics teachers and 2,333 of their students. Instruments used were E. L. Shostrom's Personal Orientation Inventory (available from Educational and Industrial Testing Service, San Diego, California); Elizabeth Ray's Student Estimate of Teacher Concern, reliability 0.95 (available from Home Economics Education, The Pennsylvania State University).

Thesis, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Murray, M. Elizabeth

Self-actualization and Social Values of Teachers as Related to Students' Perception of Teachers

1968

The major purpose of this study was to determine if teachers' level of self-actualization and social values affected students' perception of the teachers' concern. A second purpose was to measure the level of self-actualization and value patterns of a randomly selected group of home economics

teachers. The two measures used to differentiate among teachers were Shostrom's Personal Orientation Inventory and the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values. Ray's Student Estimate of Teacher Concern was used to measure student perception of teachers.

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania State Department of Public Instruction

Teacher Education Resource Materials for Home Economics, Progress Report. Working Materials for Continued Study. Teacher Education Leadership Guide, No. 1

1966

The important characteristics of technical and professional competence in home economics teacher education presented in this course guide have been generally identified by statewide teacher education personnel, supervisors, and teachers. Generalizations are suggested as the basis for selecting and evaluating the experiences planned for preservice home economics teacher training at the college level. Each chapter states and develops a competency in the form of a goal. Goals are to: (1) develop and use a philosophy of life, of education and home economics as a basis for thought and action; (2) identify and accept professional role; (3) enrich cultural and intellectual background; (4) maintain optimum physical and mental health; (5) initiate and maintain good interpersonal relations; (6) teach effectively; (7) promote, use, and participate in research; and (8) cooperate intelligently with community efforts which have significance for individual and family well being. Generalizations for each competency and learning experiences through which a future teacher can learn the generalizations are outlined in tabular form. An appendix contains case studies, conference and observation guides, and a commitment scale. The document does not contain a bibliography.

VT 002 003
State Department of Public Instruction, Box 911, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17126 ($1.06).

Wilhelm, Winifred P.

Self-actualization of Teachers and Students as Factors in Teaching Effectiveness

1968

Purpose of this study was to explore the interaction of teacher personality and student personality in relation to teacher effectiveness. The criterion of personality was Maslow's self-actualizing individual who exhibits a high level of maturity, mental health, and self-fulfillment as measured by the Personal Orientation Inventory developed by Shostrom (1963). The measure of teacher effectiveness used was Student's Estimate of Teacher Concern developed by Ray (1959). The sample included three self-actualizing and three non-self-actualizing home economics teachers and their junior and senior students.

Thesis, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

STRUCTURE OF HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION

Brennan, Margaret Jane

Beliefs and Practices of Michigan and Pennsylvania Home Economics Educators Related to Certain Generalizations in Teacher Education

1963

This study examined generalizations relative to effective teaching. Respondents rated the generalizations with respect to importance of the learning, feelings of adequacy for teaching it, present practices, level at which it could best be taught, and area within the college curriculum where it might best be taught.

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Hillman, Carlene

Preference of Experienced and Student Teachers for Selected Generalizations in Six Home Economics Content Areas

1966

This study involved the development of an inventory of home economics generalization providing an index of the relative importance attributed to six areas of home economics content relevant to secondary curriculum. The major objectives were: (1) to identify relative contribution to home economics of concepts from three root disciplines; (2) to explore the relationship of professional commitment to preferences for selected generalizations; and (3) to establish the relationship of predicted effectiveness of student teachers to preferences for selected generalizations. Data were collected from 91 student teachers from four institutions and 52 experienced teachers affiliated with five institutions. Three instruments for data collection were utilized including a teacher educator rating scale for predicting effectiveness of student teachers. Loftis' Measure of Professional Commitment with a reported reliability of .90, established relative commitment of experienced teachers. The 54-item, Inventory of Home Economics Generalizations, administered to all subjects, reported a total reliability of .780. The six, nine-item sub-scores of the Inventory reported reliability results of: child .796, clothing .730, family .444, foods .669, home management .458, and housing .714.

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

OTHER

Michigan State Board of Education

A Study of the Diffusion Process of Vocational Education Innovations

The main objective of the study was to identify a communication network, if one existed, which could be used to shorten the time lag in adopting educational innovations in vocational education. Five relatively new practices identified in each of the vocational service areas were surveyed. Questionnaires were sent to all schools in Michigan having reimbursable vocational education programs.

ED 011 297
54P.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION

Adams, Eva Walker

Supervising Teacher's Perceptions of Their Role and Degree of Professional Commitment

1968

The general hypothesis for this investigation was that more and less committed supervising teachers will differ significantly in their perceptions of their supervisory role and that these differences are systematically related to selected personal and educational experiences. Data were collected from 189 supervising teachers in public secondary schools in the southeast region of the United States. The Measure of Supervising Teachers' Role Perceptions was developed from a longer device developed by Brabble (1966). In addition, Loftis' Measure of Professional Commitment (1962) and a personal data form were used in collecting data.

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Beasley, Mary C. R.

Investigation of Professional Status of Home Economics Education Graduates as a Function of Supply and Demand

1968

This study was undertaken to describe the professional status of home economics education graduates in Alabama, to derive conclusions, and to make recommendations which could serve as a basis for improving home economics education programs in Alabama. Data were secured from the 10 institutions in Alabama offering a major in home economics education, from the State Department of Education, and from a questionnaire sent to a sample of graduates in home economics education from these institutions.

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Griffith, Sister Mary Evan

A Study of Small Home Economics Departments in the Catholic Liberal Arts Colleges in Relation to the American Home Economics Association's Proposals for Accreditation

1966

The purposes of the study were to study those aspects of the program in home economics departments in Catholic liberal arts colleges which would require most attention if the 1963-64 accreditation proposals of the Association were to be put into effect. An evaluation of each program by the department chairman in relation to the proposals was sought along with possible plans for strengthening the programs where needed. Data were secured by means of two questionnaires from 54 departments.

Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Lee, Sylvia

See Teacher Education, Staffing Home Economics Programs, p. 53

New York State Department of Education

A Study of Supply and Demand for New York Teachers of Home Economics with Implications for Teacher Education

1965

A study was conducted in 1962-64 by the New York State Education Department, Bureau of School and Cultural Research and the Bureau of Home Economics to substantiate (1) the apparent need for additional home economics teachers, (2) the need for strategically located facilities offering home economics graduate courses, (3) the need for updating training of present teaching force. The two questionnaires used are included.

ED 010 772
34P.

Reed, Dixie Lee

See Curriculum Development, Occupational Home Economics, p. 10

Shootes, Queen Ester

Gainful Employment of Negro Home Economics Graduates with Implications for Education Programs

1965

This study was designed to explore the employment situation of Negro home economics graduates from five selected predominantly Negro educational institutions in the South. Information for the study was secured by the use of questionnaires.

Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

Thomas, Virginia F.

Relationship of Specified Aspects of a Supervisory Program to a Balanced High School Home Economics Curriculum

1965

This study explored the probable relationship of three selected supervisory services to balanced home economics offerings in four-year high schools. A scale of differentiation was devised which indicated levels of curriculum balance--imbalance. Information concerning the supervisory services was obtained by questionnaire.

Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Williams, Rosemary W.

See Teacher Education, Staffing Home Economics Programs, p. 56

63 /64

EVALUATION

Adams, Eva Walker

See Administration and Supervision, p. 61

Allen, James E., Jr., and Others

The Cue Report

1966

The experiment of cue (cultural understanding enrichment) was designed to bring the benefits of the arts and humanities to students to enable them to form tastes, judgment abilities, values, and behavioral goals. Specific instructional areas covered were English, social studies, science, industrial arts, and home economics. An appendix was included in the report which described the case studies made in various ninth-grade classrooms where cue materials were used.

ED 010 373
234P.

Arcus, Margaret E.

Factors Associated with Pupil Attitudes Toward Three Food Service Jobs

1968

The purposes of the study were to: (1) develop attitude inventories which could be used to assess attitudes toward the food service jobs of waiter, waitress, and cook; and (2) ascertain whether certain factors were associated with the attitudes of Iowa high school juniors and seniors toward these jobs. It was hypothesized that grade in school, place of residence, intellectual ability, socioeconomic status, work experience, and level of job aspiration would be related to these attitudes. Three attitude inventories were developed: Attitude toward Being a Waiter; Attitude toward Being a Waitress; and Attitude toward Commerical Cooking. Items were selected from a poll collected largely by means of interviews and questionnaires after determining those which best discriminated between high and low scores among pupils and women employed as waitresses and cooks.

Dissertation, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Austin, John J., and Donald A. Sommerfeld

An Evaluation of Vocational Education for Disadvantaged Youth

1967

Objectives of this study were to assess the overall effect of vocational and basic education on disadvantaged youth and to identify the patterns of change taking place in different categories of disadvan aged trainees. Pre- and post-tests were used to measure changes in intelligence and aptitudes, basic skill achievement, and personality characteristics, and occupational status was compared. The appendix includes (1) a description of measurement procedures and instruments, (2) course outlines from the training center, and (3) tables of raw data.

ED 016 097
212P.

Bass, Willard P.

The American Indian High School Graduate in the Southwest

1969

This study presents the post-high school achievements of a representative group of Indian high school graduates in the southwest in terms of post-high school training and employment. Their achievements are indices of the degree to which they have acquired essential skills for employment, social adjustment, and self-fulfillment. A questionnaire and interview guide were used to assess whether or not the graduates (384 interviewed) had entered and completed continuing education programs, and to examine other characteristics of the sample. The questionnaire and interview guide used are included in the appendices.

ED 031 362
106P.

Brown, Fern, and Irene Johnson, Ed.

A Course in Personal and Social Relationships (Homemaking IXx-67). Manual for the Supervisor Including Form A Tests. Supervised Correspondence Study Series

1967

A manual for supervisor use with secondary and adult students enrolled in the correspondence study of marriage and family relations (reported in VT 007 528) was developed by subject matter and correspondence study specialists. Administrative guidelines list specific supervisory duties, a student supply list, and a progress chart. Seven unit tests and a final examination are included in the document.

VT 007 529
MF available in VT-ERIC set.
University Extension Division, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508 ($.50).

Byrd, Flossie Marian

An Exploratory Study of the Early Adolescent's Understanding of Certain Concepts in Child Development

1963

This study was a general exploration of the early adolescent's understanding of certain concepts in child development. Two multiple-choice tests were developed: What Do You Know About Children? and Concepts in Child Development Test.

Dissertation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Carn, Luella L., and Mary Elizabeth Morrow

Development and Evaluation of a Curriculum of Wage Earning Occupation, Final Report

1969

A three-year curriculum to be offered by a comprehensive high school to prepare graduates for a wide range of occupations growing out of the knowledge and skills of home economics was designed and implemented. Changes resulting from evaluation by employers and students were incorporated each year.

ED 030 745
84P.

Carpenter, Virginia

Inventories of Opinions Concerning Selection, Use, and Care of Clothing

1963

The purpose of the study was to develop scales which could be used by college teachers of freshman and sophomore courses to determine opinions concerning selection, use, and care of clothing. Sixteen Likert-type scales were developed.

Dissertation, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Center for Vocational Arts, Norwalk, Connecticut

A Pilot Project to Develop a Program of Occupational Training for School Alienated Youth. Appendix to Second Interim Report

1968

This document is an appendix to the second interim report, "A Pilot Project to Develop a Program of Occupational Training for School Alienated Youth," VT 007 457. Included are the complete reports of the 1967-68 evaluation done by the Office of Field Research and School Services, New York University: (1) a comparative study of the perception of the school by the students, (2) how students at the Center for Vocational Arts see themselves and (3) people do change: case study reports on the students.

ED 025 642
75P.

Chadderdon, Hester, and Others

Estimating the Clothing Construction Ability of 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11/12th Grade Pupils

1966

Guidelines for teacher use in evaluating student knowledge of clothing construction were developed through research projects and trial use in Iowa schools by heterogeneous school groups. Appropriate versions of materials listed according to grade level are: (1) the Finger Dexterity Questionnaires, (2) Survey of Object Visualization, and (3) Clothing Construction Pretests. Directions and tables

for conversion and interpretation of the combined test scores in order to classify students according to ability are given. The Finger Dexterity Questionnaire and both the Senior and Junior High School Clothing Construction tests are included in the document. Sources of the Miller Object Visualization tests are listed. Other evaluation materials for home economics areas, all using similar formats, are available as FT 005 746-VT 005 757 (ARM Summer 1969).

VT 005 746
MF available in VT-ERIC set.
Iowa State University Bookstore, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010 ($.45).

Cheney, Martha A., and Others

Evaluation of TV Series "Beginning Sewing" Albany Area, New York Cooperative Extension, Special Report No. 24

1969

A knowledge test covering subject matter of the beginning sewing TV series was developed to measure the program effectiveness. The appendixes include the knowledge test.

ED 029 199
39P.

Connecticut State Department of Education

The Status of Health and Family Life Education in Connecticut Public Schools

1967

A questionnaire was used to determine the status of health education and family life education in Connecticut Public Schools.

ED 028 291
28P.

Cook, Fred S.

Detroit Study of the Effectiveness of High School Education for Entrance into the World of Work

1963

Primary objectives of this pilot project were to (1) develop and test instruments for gathering data relevant to quantity and types of entry jobs available in a selected community and the concomitant talents demanded by business for these jobs, and (2) develop and test instruments for gathering data concerning work activities of recent dropouts and graduates. Three instruments were developed--(1) Instrument A for studying all types of business and industrial firms in the community, (2) Instrument B for surveying those business and industrial firms which offered the greatest entry job opportunities, and (3) Instrument C for surveying recent school leavers to determine their employment patterns. Instruments and findings of the surveys are included.

ED 017 646
38P.

Cross, Aleene A.

Vocational Education in Home Economics; A Descriptive Study of Family Life Education Programs in Georgia Public Schools

1968

Questionnaires concerning family life programs in Georgia Public Schools were sent to 523 home economics teachers to determine the extent, subject matter content, and the kinds of teachers and their preparation for teaching. The questionnaire is included.

ED 024 807
37P.

Detro, Charlene L.

A Training Program for Selected Home Economists to Train Adults and Older Youth for Homemaker Service Responsibilities

1967

A one-year, two-month project was organized and planned to train qualified home economists for leadership in training adults and older youth for homemaker service responsibilities. A three-week workshop was held. Instruments used were: "Community Survey"; "Goals of Education for the World of Work"; "Visiting Homemaker Service Questionnaire"; "Visiting Homemaker Service, Evaluation of Overall Training Program"; "Visiting Homemaker Service, Evaluation of Instructional Program"; "Homemaker Service Training Program, Unit Evaluation"; "Visiting Homemaker Service, Confidential on-the-job Evaluation of Trainees."

ED 015 259
267P.

Doremus, Mabel

Pilot Study of Young Homemakers, 1964. Case Studies of Twenty Young Homemakers in Onondaga County, New York State

1964

To determine why many young homemakers have not participated in adult education through the cooperative extension service and whether and what kind of homemaking help they want, women in Onondaga County, New York, were interviewed, guided by questionnaires to which verbal answers were given. Observations were made of the appearance of the homemaker and her home, kinds of equipment, examples of her sewing and her general philosophy and attitudes including her views about the amount of her leisure time.

ED 017 862
92P.

Drobish, Susan Kelly

Analysis of a Rating Scale for Student Teachers in Home Economics

1966

The purpose of this study was to revise the "Purdue Rating Scale for Student Teachers in Home Economics" and to measure content and construct validity as well as scale and rater reliability on the revised instrument.

Thesis, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana

Fanslow, Alyce M.

Environments in College Home Economics Units as Perceived by Students

1966

The purpose of the study was to develop an instrument that could be used by home economics departments or colleges to measure students' perceptions of their environment. Using the responses of 1500 senior women students from 25 institutions to a trial form of the instrument, two statistical analyses were performed. The first, a modification of the Wherry-Winer method of factor analysis, developed factors indicating individual differences in perception. The second, a cluster analysis of three intercorrelation matrices, designated environmental scales measuring institution, unit, or institution by unit interaction differences. (Institution refers to a college or university; unit refers to a college or division within the institution.) The scales were compared with the factors for similarity of the characteristic measured. Dissimilar scales appeared to measure environmental characteristics attributable to actual differences. Similar scales seemed to measure characteristics based upon the kinds of students enrolled and are marked with an asterisk in the following list. The institutional scales identified were: Nonconformity, Faculty Engendered Motivation, Intrinsic Motivation for Study, Traditional Arts-Science Education, Social Responsibility, Involvement in Campus Activities, Freedom of Expression and Activities of Students, and Faculty-Student Relationships*. Scales descriptive of unit differences were: Seminar Approach to Courses, Professional Involvement, Status of Home Economics*, and Education for Home and Family Living*. Scales measuring interaction differences were: Types of Learning, and Excellence of Faculty.

Dissertation, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

72

Gilbert, Ardyce Lucile

See Teacher Education, Prediction of Effectiveness, p. 46

Gorman, Anna M.

An Instructional Program for Teachers of Occupational Training Programs Utilizing Home Economics Knowledge and Skill, Final Report

1966

Twenty-seven teachers enrolled in a program to prepare them for the responsibilities of planning and conducting occupational programs. A checklist device used as a pre-, mid-, and post-test, and a sentence-completion device were evaluation instruments. The appendix contains checklists, questionnaires.

ED 016 071
103P.

Green, Mary Elizabeth

Anomie and Socioeconomic Status Among Adolescents

1968

Objectives were to provide degree of construct validity for anomie concept and to predict incidence of anomic and/or alienated response in defined subsamples of rural-suburban high school students in upstate New York. Twenty-one class units from both tenth and twelfth grades, drawn from hypothetical population of classes, yielded 1,002 male and female respondents in questionnaire survey. Merton's anomie of deprivation paradigm, with thema incorporated from Super's vocational development position, constituted theoretical base. Dependent variables included four anomie and five alienation variants, affective planfulness, and extent and scope of planning behavior. Construct validity was tested by multitrait-multimethod comparisons (based on questionnaire and interview responses of 177 Ss), factor analysis, and radex analysis.

Dissertation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Gritzmacher, Joan, and Helen Y. Nelson

Evaluation of Student Teaching in Home Economics

1967

Critical incidents reflecting outstandingly effective behavior in student teaching of home economics were collected from college supervisors, cooperating teachers, and student teachers and categorized according to specific behaviors, and provided a basis for constructing a rating scale for evaluating student teaching performance. The critical behaviors were used to describe quality levels on a five-point continuum of 112 unidimensional items. Analysis of this scale, RS-112, by the Darlington Procedure with student grades as criterion measures resulted in a scale, RS-35, 35-item with at least one item in each of 10 major behavior categories. Recommendations concern (1) refining the scale, (2) differentiating more clearly between levels 3 and 5, (3) using the five items emerging from multiple regression analysis for a shorter rating scale, (4) including a place for rater comments about student teacher growth, and (5) using the scale at the middle and conclusion of student behavior, and the information form for reporting critical incidents are included.

ED 016 860
82P.

Hastings, Geraldine

The Relationship of Role Perception to Teaching Effectiveness and Job Satisfaction of Home Economics Teachers

1965

The study investigated the perceptions and understandings which the high school principal had regarding the home economics teacher and how he evaluated the effectiveness of the teacher in light of his perceptions. In addition the study examined the role perceptions held by the home economics teacher and the relationship of these perceptions to teaching effectiveness and job satisfaction. Checklists made up of 80 items, a rating scale for teacher effectiveness and a scale for rating job satisfaction were used.

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Heltzel, Frances Butt

A Level of Aspiration Approach to a Study of the Differential Effects of Evaluation

1963

This study was made to investigate relationships between self-concepts and evaluation. Pretests and questionnaires were used.

Dissertation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Herring, Lewis Homer

Provisions and Procedures for the Rapid Learner in Selected Texas Junior High Schools

1962

The study attempted to survey the administrative, guidance, and curriculum practices employed by selected junior high schools in the State of Texas. Participants completed questionnaires adapted to the junior high school level from a study by the U.S. Office of Education. The questionnaire consisted of three categories: administrative provisions; discovering the rapid learners; and instructional provisions and procedures in English, social studies, mathematics, science, home economics, and industrial arts.

ED 021 351
31P.

Horn, Fern M.

See Curriculum Development, Development of Curriculum Materials, p. 13

Howe, Clifford E.

A Comparison of Mentally Retarded High School Students in Work Study Versus Traditional Programs; The Effects of Off-campus Placement, Final Report

1967

The purpose of this study was to compare the post-school adjustment of educable mentally retarded students having

off-campus work experience with a contrast group without school sponsored placement and supervision on jobs in the community. The major hypothesis in the investigation was that among educable mentally retarded youths who are enrolled in special classes at the senior high level, those who are engaged in off-campus work under supervision of the school will make better community adjustments as adults, than will similar youths who are not engaged in off-campus work. Personal interviews were conducted with 68 former students, two to four years after they had terminated their high school careers. These adults were then rated by several persons as to the adequacy of their adult adjustment.

ED 029 403
78P.

Howell, Kathleen M.

See Curriculum Development, Needs of Learners, p. 18

Hughes, Ruth P.

Measuring Relationships Among and Between Cognitive and Affective Behaviors in a Controlled Learning Situation

1969

Purpose was to measure relationships among selected levels of cognitive and affective behaviors and to assess relationship between the two. An instructional unit, "Preparation for Dual Role; Homemaker--Wage Earner" provided necessary controlled learning situation. Pilot and main study subjects: 604 high school juniors and seniors enrolled in 32 home economics classes in 26 New York State schools selected by Bureau of Home Economics Education. Model for curriculum structure and evaluation instruments was two taxonomies of education objectives: cognitive and affective domains, levels 1.1 through 3.0. Instruments were equivalent forms of an achievement test, attitude test, interview schedule.

Dissertation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Johnson, Mildred

See Curriculum Development, Occupational Home Economics, p. 8

Kaufman, Jacob J., and Others

The School Environment and Its Influence on Educational Programs for High School Dropouts, Interim Report

1968

The major purpose of this study was to test the effects on later employment of having a high school diploma or having skill training but no diploma. This report is limited to the immediate effects of two experimental programs for dropouts. Chapters are devoted to the social and psychological aspects of school withdrawal, students' evaluation of the program, human relations in the program, and teacher characteristics. The appendixes include the analysis of pre- and post-test results and a student interview-questionnaire.

ED 022 033
252P.

Kira, Marian M., and Frank D. Alexander

Home Economics Work with Low-income People: July 1, 1961 - June 31, 1967

1969

A survey of home economics work with low-income people in New York State lists the types of activities undertaken in 51 of the state's 55 counties. Includes tables; map; survey questionnaire.

ED 033 302
55P.

Lloyd, Helene M., and J. W. Wrightstone

Family Living, Including Sex Education - Final Report

1968

New York City school system has begun the development of a new curriculum in family living, including sex education. The report consists of an extensive evaluation of the program by students, teachers, and administrators.

ED 026 678
129P.

Major, Barbara C., and Others

An Analysis of Science Prerequisite Course Work for Home Economics Education Majors - Final Report

1969

Science requirements in home economics undergraduate programs and contributions of science courses to home economics classroom teaching were investigated. A questionnaire to determine: (1) course work required in the exact sciences, (2) classroom use made of background knowledge gained from the exact science area, and (3) recommendations for curriculum change was developed and administered. Instruments used in the study are appended.

ED 029 991
86P.

Meyer, Marie P.

Workshop on Program Development for Training Homemaker-Home Health Aides - Final Report

1969

Among appendixes are copies of evaluation instruments for evaluating the effectiveness of the workshop.

ED 036 650
131P.

Minot, Mary E.

An Exploratory Study of the Congruence of College Teachers Curriculum Practices with Selected Learning Theories

1966

This exploratory study was concerned with the following: (1) extent college teachers of home economics use curriculum practices congruent with selected learning theories, (2) similarity of curriculum practices most frequently used, and (3) relationship among curriculum practices used and student retention. The instrument consisted of 16 sets of three items for the following processes of curriculum development: (1) use and statement of objectives, (2) course organization, (3) evaluation of student abilities, and (4) use of evaluation.

Dissertation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Myers, Nancy Moore, and Vira Rodgers Kivett

Home Managers' Program Evaluation

1967

This evaluation was conducted to determine the effectiveness of the Home Manager's Program in uplifting deprived families through better home management. A questionnaire designed to show changes in knowledge, skills and attitudes was administered to a randomly selected group of 37 women having received Home Manager's service and a group of 35 non-recipients, all of whom had "poverty linked" characteristics parallel to national poverty criteria. The questionnaire is included.

VT 004 353
MF available in VT-ERIC set.

Murphy, Lila Catherine

See Teacher Education, Innovative Methods, p. 50

Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby, Vol. I, 1967

See Curriculum Development, Occupational Home Economics, p. 9

Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby, Vol. II, 1967

See Curriculum Development, Occupational Home Economics, p. 9

Nelson, Margaret R.

Possible Contributions of Home Economics to the General Education of Women Enrolled in One and Two-Year Post-high School, Occupational Programs in Wisconsin Schools of Vocational and Adult Education

1965

The purpose underlying this study was to explore the possibility that home economics could make a contribution to the general education of women enrollees in technical programs. Data concerning the characteristics of women enrolled in one- and two-year, post-high school, occupational programs were secured by a questionnaire administered by school personnel in eight Wisconsin schools of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and through interviews of former students relative to home economics knowledge.

Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

New Hampshire State Department of Education

An Evaluation of the Curriculum Guide for Home Economics in New Hampshire Grades 9-12

1968

Home Economics teachers were surveyed to determine the use and effectiveness of a 1965 New Hampshire Home Economics Curriculum Guide in order to gather qualitative and quantitative data from which inferences may be drawn and necessary change planned. The questionnaire is appended.

VT 007 442
MF available in VT-ERIC set.

Norris, Virginia

Educational Methods Used in Presenting Consumer Information to Homemakers Living in Low Income Areas

1967

A study of low income homemakers attending consumer information educational meetings in St. Louis, Missouri to determine the knowledge acquired in specified consumer education practices and to assess the applicability of educational methods in presenting consumer information. A schedule of 121 questions was used by interviewers.

Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Ostler, Ruth Ellen

See Teacher Education, Beliefs and Practices of Teachers, p. 45

Phillips, A. LaVerne

The Construction and Development of an Achievement Test in Home Economics Education

1965

In this study a test was designed to measure cognitive outcomes of teacher education programs in home economics education. The 100-item instrument centered around five unifying and integrating concepts in home economics (development, family, management, motivation, relationships) and four key concepts in education (adolescence, curriculum, teacher concern, professional commitment).

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Retarded Infants Service, Inc.

The Feasibility of Training Non-skilled Personnel to Assist Professional Staff in the Care and Treatment of Mentally Retarded Children: A Child Welfare Demonstration Project, Final Report

1967

A 12-week training program was developed to prepare non-professional personnel to serve mental retardates in the areas of homemaking and child care, physical medicine and nursing care, speech therapy, play activity, and auxiliary maternal care. Follow-up and evaluation of the program were conducted. Evaluation instruments are included in the report.

ED 015 304
64P.

Reynolds, Harris W., *et al.*

Evaluation Criteria for Vocational Technical Programs

1967

Reynolds, *et al.* (1967) have developed a manual that provides forms which may be used in self-evaluation of vocational-technical programs. The evaluative criteria included in the norms for each area are listed with a three-part rating scale. Space is provided for comments and/or explanatory notes. Evaluative criteria for home economics direct attention to the philosophy and objectives, administration and supervision, teachers, curriculum, instruction, facilities, laboratory management and evaluation of programs. Procedures for the implementation of a self-evaluation program are also included in the manual.

ED 022 861
135P.

Ridley, Agnes Fenster

Gainful Employment in Home Economics, Phase II; Seminar on Gainful Employment in Home Economics, July 1, 1967--June 30, 1968

1968

Phase II of this three-phase study was a seminar held to inform teachers of information obtained in Phase I, a survey of 483 Florida businesses. Pre- and post-tests were made of participants' knowledge, attitudes, and involvement in occupational home economics. Questionnaires used in the seminar are appended.

ED 035 735
217P.

Simirenko, Alex

Socio-economic Variables in the Acculturation Process--A Pilot Study of Two Washo Indian Communities, Final Report

1966

To examine the impact of public education on acculturation, this pilot study attempted to determine if there was a significant difference in extent of education between those Washo Indians who were acculturated and those who were not. Two questionnaires were developed to obtain socioeconomic and educational information.

ED 010 834
127P.

Simpson, Ruby, and Others

Enrollment in Vocational Home Economics Programs in Kentucky. A Summary Report of the Research Study

1963

Factors that may be influencing enrollments in home economics at the high school level were investigated--(1) the quality of the home economics program, (2) pressures to take other subjects, (3) school schedules, (4) attitudes toward home economics, (5) patterns of home economics offerings, and (6) junior high homemaking programs using questionnaires.

ED 011 283
80P.

Smith, Frances M.

Refinement of an Inventory to Measure Personal Values of Homemakers

1966

A knowledge of homemakers' values would facilitate prediction concerning their participation in educational programs and adoption of beliefs and practices in addition to success as a person, family member, citizen, and worker. The present research was designed to refine an instrument developed by Kohlmann to measure values of homemakers to determine for a homemaker the hierarchy of eight values: Concern for Others, Economy, Education, Family Life, Friendship, Health, Status, and Work Efficiency. Items in the forced-choice format were to be paired on the basis of equal social desirability indices, but to involve different values. Social desirability indices, means, and standard deviations derived from the responses of 30 homemakers were obtained for 392 items, 275 from the Kohlmann inventory and 117 new ones. Ambiguous items, determined by their standard deviations, as well as Status items with means that would not pair with items of the other values were eliminated. The remaining 312 items were placed in a trial inventory, and 650 homemakers responded to each item indicating the degree to which she would like to be described by the statement.

Dissertation, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Smith, Patricia Marie

Experimentation to Determine the Feasibility of Remote Supervision of Student Teachers

1969

To examine the feasibility of remote supervision of preservice home economics education students, 36 students involved in the student teaching experience were assigned to three methods of supervision: (1) face-to-face, with observation contacts and supervisory conferences at the public school, (2) audio-phone, phone conferences relating to audio-taped lessons and other problems, and (3) video-phone, consisting of phone conferences and videotaped lessons. The instruments used were a scale to measure pre- and post-teaching confidence, a critique form to measure improvement of a specific teaching skill, and a rating scale to measure satisfaction of the college supervisor, supervising teacher, and student teacher with the method employed.

Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

84

Smith, Veta

Ability of a Value Inventory to Discriminate Among Homemakers with Different Characteristics

1968

This survey was made to learn if the inventory "Preferences of a Homemaker" developed by Smith discriminates among homemakers according to socioeconomic status, age, educational level, having or not having children, number of children now living in the home, employment status, hours worked weekly, and pay per month. A stratified random sample of 281 participants was administered a rating scale type instrument comprised of 17 value status and 18 family life value items. The instrument and interpretation key are included.

Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

South Carolina State Department of Education

Toward Better Evaluation in Home Economics

1969

Developed and tested by six committees of high school teachers, this manual is for teacher and administrator use in evaluating high school home economics courses and students. Major sections are (1) Evaluation at Various Levels of Learning, (2) Evaluating the Total Home Economics Program, (3) Evaluating Areas of the Home Economics Program, (4) Evaluating Phases of the Home Economics Program, (5) Evaluating Teaching Resources, and (6) Improving Teacher-made Tests. Each section contains suggested evaluation techniques and examples of evaluation devices, which include pretests and post-tests, motivational techniques, interest and attitude surveys, rating scales, scorecards, checklists, progress checks, and item analysis of tests. Use of behavioral objectives is stressed.

VT 009 884
MF available in VT-ERIC set.
Home Economics Section, State Department of Education, Columbia, South Carolina 29201 (Limit: one per state supervisor of home economics education).

Tucker, Allan, and Others

Factors Related to Attrition Among Doctoral Students

1964

A study was undertaken to discover some of the possible factors responsible for attrition among doctoral students. The questionnaire was designed to investigate economic, psychological, and sociological factors responsible for students dropping out of doctoral programs, and to obtain information which might explain possible differences between successful candidates and dropouts.

ED 003 049
343P.

Vossbrink, Meta

Attitudes and Beliefs About Homemaking and/or Home Economics Education in Michigan Secondary Schools

1966

This study is a descriptive analysis of the attitudes and beliefs of administrative school personnel towards homemaking education as a part of the schools' educational program. An analysis of the literature and interviews of 75 administrators or counselors and first-year teachers in 43 schools was used in developing a questionnaire. A 33 percent sample was chosen from 478 forms acceptable for the study. Questionnaires were sent to administrators and counselors in each of the schools. A second questionnaire was sent to each home economics teacher in the schools.

ED 011 920
144P.

Weis, Susan F.

Self-esteem and Self-implementation in Role Saliency of Women

1969

This study attempted to develop the concept of role saliency as an indication of psychosocial status among women. Role saliency is conceived as (1) the degree to which the self-concept is implemented in the social environment and (2) the

degree to which a role is a source of satisfaction. Five psychosocial roles were selected as pertinent to women in this society: affiliation, intimacy, generativity, nurturance, and autonomy. The roles were the basis for developing the device to assess roles saliency (Role Saliency Index). The general hypotheses for this study were that (1) role saliency will differ among higher and lower self-esteem women and (2) these characteristics will differ systematically with demographic variables of age, educational background, number and ages of children, and time devoted to a paid employment.

Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

87/88

AUTHOR INDEX

Adams, Eva Walker, 61
Alam, Mubarka, and E. N. Wright, 29
Alfert , Elizabeth, and Robert F. Suczek, 29
Allen, James E., Jr., and Others, 65
Allen, Ronald Lorraine, 30
Alschuler, Alfred, and Others, 27
Anderson, James G., 40
Anderson, Katherine Krista, 15
Arcus, Margaret E., 65
Armstrong, Mary W., 15
Austin, John J., and Donald A. Sommerfeld, 66

Bass, Willard P., 66
Beaver, Sylvia Wade, 16
Beasley, Mary C. R., 61
Bert, Clara V., 16
Bobbitt, Norma Smith, 40
Bogniard, Jane N., 48
Boleratz, Julia M., 25
Brabble, Elizabeth W., 52
Brennan, Margaret Jane, 59
Brookover, Wilbur B., and Others, 30
Brown, Fern, and Irene Johnson, ed., 67
Byrd, Flossie Marian, 67

Campbell, Pearl Posey, 25
Carn, Luella L., and Mary Elizabeth Morrow, 67
Carpenter, K. F., 5
Carpenter, Virginia, 68
Carr, Sister Mary Margaret, 49
Cavanagh, Catherine, and Harold F. Rahmlow, 5
Center for Vocational Arts, Norwalk, Connecticut, 68
Chadderdon, Hester, 39
Chadderdon, Hester, Beulah Coon, Roxanna Ford, and Ruth T. Lehman, 41
Chadderdon, Hester, and Others, 68
Chamberlain, Valerie M., 52
Cheney, Martha A., and Others, 69
Christmann, Phyllis Alice, 6
Cohen, Arthur M., 31
Connecticut State Department of Education, 69
Cook, Fred S., 70
Cozine, June, and Others, 6
Crabtree, Beverly, 46
Cramer, M. Richard, and Others, 17
Cross, Aleene A., 70

Derr, Maynette, 31
Detro, Charlene L., 71
Doremus, Mabel, 71
Dowell, Judy Holcombe, 17
Drobish, Susan Kelly, 72

East, Marjorie, and Julia M. Boleratz, 49
Ellis, Desmond P., and James W. Wiggins, 32
Erie County Technical Institute, Buffalo, New York, 18

Fanslow, Alyce M., 72
Fetterman, Elsie, 3
Flanagan, Catherine Patterson, 32
Follender, Alice I., 32
Ford, Roxanna R., 41

Garrett, Pauline G., 7
Gerdes, Nancy J., 21
Gilbert, Ardyce L., 46
Gorman, Anna M., 1966, 73
Gorman, Anna M., 1969, 7
Green, Mary Elizabeth, 73
Griffith, Sister Mary Evan, 62
Gritzmacher, Joan E., and Helen Y. Nelson, 74

Hart, Sister M. Maxine, 47
Hastings, Geraldine, 74
Heltzel, Frances Butt, 75
Herring, Lewis Homer, 75
Hillman, Carlene, 60
Hobson, Abigail K., 18
Hoover, Helene Perry, 27
Horn, Fern M., 13
Howe, Clifford E., 75
Howell, Kathleen M., 18
Hughes, Harold G., and Others, 33
Hughes, Ruth P., 76
Hunsicker, Norma Ann, 19

Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames, 7

Johnson, Hildegarde, and Others, 42
Johnson, Lydia M., 13
Johnson, Mildred B., 8
Johnson, Mildred, and Others, 14
Jorgenson, D. Elaine, 42
Jung, Laura Ann H., 23

Kaufman, Jacob J., and Others, 77
Kentucky, University of, Lexington, 8
Kibler, Robert J., ed., 33
Kira, Marian M., and Frank D. Alexander, 77
Kreutz, Shirley, 43

Lee, Sylvia, 53
Lehman, Ruth T., 43
Leonard, Thelma H., 53
Lloyd, Helene M., and J. W. Wrightstone, 78
Loftis, Helen A., 44

MacNeil, Sister Catherine, 28
Major, Barbara C., and Others, 78
Mallinson, George G., 34
Manning, Doris, 19
May, Marianne B., 54
McIntosh, Lucy Jones, 54
Meckley, Richard F., and Others, 37
Meyer, Marie P., 78
Meis, Ruby L., 44
Metfessel, Newton S., 34
Michigan State Board of Education, 60
Miller, Nancy H., 26
Mink, Oscar G., and Laurence W. Barker, 35
Minot, Mary E., 79
Moravek, Marjory, 56
Murray, M. Elizabeth, 1966, 57
Murray, M. Elizabeth, 1968, 57
Murphy, Lila C., 50
Myers, Nancy Moore, and Vira Rodgers Kivett, 79

Nag, Uma, 55
Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby, Vol. I, 9
Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby, Vol. II, 9
Nelson, Margaret R., 80
New Hampshire State Department of Education, 80
New York State Department of Education, 62
Noble, Jeanne L., 3
Norris, Virginia, 81

Ostler, Ruth Ellen, 45

Parker, Frances, 55
Patterson, Irene, 50
Phillips, A. LaVerne, 81
Pennsylvania State Department of Public Instruction, 58
Pucel, David J., and Others, 4

Rahmlow, Harold F., and Others, 10
Ray, Elizabeth M., 51
Reed, Dixie Lee, 10
Retarded Infants Service, 82
Reynolds, Harris W., *et al.*, 82
Ridley, Agnes Fenster, 83
Roberts, Ray W., 14
Robinson, Lillie McCray, 4
Robinson, Nancie Smith, 15
Robinson, Richard B., 35

Rodgers, Florestine Bowen, 47
Rogers, Charles H., and
Others, 4
Rosenfeld, Vila H., 45

Sander, Mary Vanpool, 19
Schroeder, Mary Doris, 56
Shipley, Anna Frances, 11
Shootes, Queen Ester, 63
Simirenko, Alex, 83
Simpson, Ruby, and Others,
83
Smalley, Florine M., 35
Smith, Frances M., 84
Smith, Miriam L., 48
Smith, Patricia Marie, 84
Smith, Veta, 85
Snell, Ednell M., 39
South Carolina State Depart-
ment of Education, 85
Stecklein, John E., and
Others, 20
Stogdill, Ralph M., and
Walter R. Bailey, 11

Tennessee State Department
of Education, 11
Thomas, Virginia F., 63
Thurston, John R., and
Others, 36
Tucker, Allen, and Others,
86

Urdal, Lloyd B., and Others,
20

Vossbrink, Meta, 86

Wax, Murray L., and Rosalie H.
Wax, 36
Weis, Susan F., 86
Whitmarsh, Ruth, 1964, 12
Whitmarsh, Ruth, 1966, 12
Wilhelm, Winifred P., 59
Williams, Rosemary W., 56
Wood, Samuel Eugene, 51

SUBJECT INDEX

ACHIEVEMENT (Skills, Knowledge, etc.)

Austin, John J., and Donald A. Sommerfeld, p. 66
Bobbitt, Norma Smith, p. 40
Bogniard, Jane N., p. 48
Boleratz, Julia M., p. 25
Brown, Fern, and Irene Johnson, p. 67
Byrd, Flossie Marian, p. 67
Campbell, Pearl Posey, p. 25
Carr, Sister Mary Margaret, p. 49
Chadderdon, Hester, and Others, p. 68
Cheney, Martha, and Others, p. 69
Cozine, June, and Others, p. 6
Crabtree, Beverly, p. 46
East, Marjorie, and Julia M. Boleratz, p. 49
Gorman, Anna M., p. 73
Hoover, Helene Perry, p. 27
Hughes, Ruth P., p. 76
Iowa State University, p. 7
Johnson, Mildred B., p. 8
Kaufman, Jacob J., and Others, p. 77
MacNeil, Sister Catherine, p. 28
Miller, Nancy H., p. 26
Murphy, Lila C., p. 50
Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby, Vol. I, p. 9
Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby, Vol. II, p. 9
Norris, Virginia, p. 81
Patterson, Irene, p. 50
Phillips, A. LaVerne, p. 81
Ridley, Agnes Fenster, p. 83
Smith, Patricia Marie, p. 84

ATTITUDES

Adams, Eva Walker, p. 61
Anderson, James G., p. 40
Arcu Margaret E., p. 65
Armstrong, Mary W., p. 15
Bert, Clara V., p. 16
Bobbitt, Norma Smith, p. 40
Bogniard, Jane N., p. 48
Brabble, Elizabeth W., p. 52
Carr, Sister Mary Margaret, p. 49
Chadderdon, Hester, Beulah Coon, Roxanna Ford, and Ruth Lehman, p. 41

92/ 93

Chamberlain, Valerie M., p. 52
Cramer, M. Richard, and Others, p. 17
Doremus, Mabel, p. 71
Dowell, Judy Holcombe, p. 17
Ford, Roxanna, p. 41
Gilbert, Ardyce L., p. 46
Green, Mary Elizabeth, p. 73
Hughes, Ruth P., p. 76
Iowa State University, p. 7
Johnson, Mildred B., p. 8
Kibler, Robert J., p. 33
Lehman, Ruth T., p. 43
Loftis, Helen A., p. 44
MacNeil, Sister Catherine, p. 28
Manning, Doris, p. 19
Meis, Ruby L., p. 44
Metfessel, Newton S., p. 34
Murphy, Lila C., p. 50
Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby, Vol. II, p. 9
Patterson, Irene, p. 50
Pennsylvania State Department of Public Instruction, p. 58
Ridley, Agnes Fenster, p. 83
Robinson, Richard B., p. 35
Rosenfeld, Vila H., p. 45
Smith, Patricia Marie, p. 84
Stogdill, Ralph M., and Walter R. Bailey, p. 11
Vossbrink, Meta, p. 86
Whitmarsh, Ruth, p. 12

CREATIVITY

Metfessel, Newton S., p. 34

COMPETENCIES

Beaver, Sylvia Wade, p. 16
Carpenter, K. F., p. 5
Cavanagh, Catherine, and Harold F. Rahmlow, p. 5
Pennsylvania State Department of Public Instruction, p. 58
Rahmlow, Harold F., and Others, p. 10
Roberts, Ray W., p. 14
Robinson, Nancie Smith, p. 15
Shipley, Anna Frances, p. 11
Whitmarsh, Ruth E., p. 12

EVALUATION

Allen, James E., Jr., and Others, p. 65
Austin, John J., and Donald A. Sommerfeld, p. 66
Beasley, Mary C. R., p. 61
Boleratz, Julia M., p. 25

Campbell, Pearl Posey, p. 25
Carn, Luella L., and Mary Elizabeth Morrow, p. 67
Center for Vocational Arts, Norwalk, Connecticut, p. 68
Connecticut State Department of Education, p. 69
Cross, Aleene A., p. 70
Detro, Charlene L., p. 71
Drobish, Susan Kelly, p. 72
Griffith, Sister Mary Evan, p. 62
Gritzmacher, Joan, and Helen Y. Nelson, p. 74
Hastings, Geraldine, p. 74
Heltzel, Frances Butt, p. 75
Hoover, Helene Perry, p. 27
Horn, Fern M., p. 13
Howell, Kathleen M., p. 18
Kaufman, Jacob J., and Others, p. 77
Lloyd, Helene M., and J. W. Wrightstone, p. 78
Meyer, Marie P., p. 78
Miller, Nancy H., p. 26
Myers, Nancy Moore, and Vira Rodgers Kivett, p. 79
New Hampshire State Department of Education, p. 80
New York State Department of Education, p. 62
Patterson, Irene, p. 50
Retarded Infants Service, Inc., p. 82
Reynolds, Harris W., *et al.*, p. 82
Smith, Patricia Marie, p. 84
South Carolina State Department of Education, p. 85
Thomas, Virginia F., p. 63
Wood, Samuel Eugene, p. 51

INTERESTS

Carr, Sister Mary Margaret, p. 49
Chadderdon, Hester, p. 39
Chadderdon, Hester, Beulah Coon, Roxanna Ford, and Ruth Lehman, p. 41
Gilbert, Ardyce L., p. 46
Kentucky, University of, p. 8
Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby, Vol. II, p. 9
Pucel, David J., and Others, p. 4

MANPOWER

Beasley, Mary C. R., p. 61
Cook, Fred S., p. 70
Fetterman, Elsie, p. 3
Gorman, Anna M., p. 7
New York State Department of Education, p. 62
Roberts, Ray W., p. 14
Robinson, Lillie McCray, p. 4
Rogers, Charles H., and Others, p. 4
Shootes, Queen Ester, p. 63
Tennessee State Department, p. 11

MOTIVATION

Alschuler, Alfred, and Others, p. 27
Nelson, Helen Y., and Gertrude P. Jacoby, Vol. I, p. 9
Patterson, Irene, p. 50

NEEDS

Anderson, Katherine Krista, p. 15
Garrett, Pauline G., p. 7

OPINIONS (Beliefs)

Anderson, James G., p. 40
Brennan, Margaret Jane, p. 59
Brookover, Wilbur B., and Others, p. 30
Carpenter, Virginia, p. 68
Center for Vocational Arts, Norwalk, Connecticut, p. 68
Erie County Technical Institute, Buffalo, New York, p. 18
Fanslow, Alyce M., p. 72
Gerdes, Nancy J., p. 21
Hastings, Geraldine, p. 74
Hillman, Carlene, p. 60
Hughes, Harold G., and Others, p. 33
Johnson, Hildegarde, and Others, p. 42
Leonard, Thelma H., p. 53
Major, Barbara C., and Others, p. 78
May, Marianne B., p. 54
Meckley, Richard F., and Others, p. 37
Murphy, Lila C., p. 50
Nag, Uma, p. 55
Noble, Jeanne L., p. 3
Ostler, Ruth Ellen, p. 45
Ray, Elizabeth M., p. 51
Vossbrink, Meta, p. 86
Whitmarsh, Ruth E., p. 12

PRACTICES

Brennan, Margaret Jane, p. 59
Chamberlain, Valerie M., p. 52
Detro, Charlene L., p. 71
Doremus, Mabel, p. 71
Herring, Lewis Homer, p. 75
Johnson, Hildegarde, and Others, p. 42
Johnson, Lydia M., p. 13
Johnson, Mildred, and Others, p. 14
Jorgenson, D. Elaine, p. 42
Jung, Laura Ann H., p. 23
Kira, Marian M., and Frank D. Alexander, p. 77
Kreutz, Shirley, p. 43

Major, Barbara C., and Others, p. 78
McIntosh, Lucy Jones, p. 54
Minot, Mary E., p. 79
Moravek, Marjory, p. 56
Ostler, Ruth Ellen, p. 45
Rodgers, Florestine Bowen, p. 47
Simpson, Ruby, and Others, p. 83
Smalley, Florine M., p. 35
Smith, Frances M., p. 84
Smith, Mirian L., p. 48
Snell, Ednell M., p. 39
Whitmarsh, Ruth, p. 12

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Alam, Mubarka, and E. N. Wright, p. 29
Alfert, Elizabeth, and Robert F. Suczek, p. 29
Allen, Ronald Lorraine, p. 30
Austin, John J., and Donald A. Sommerfeld, p. 66
Bass, Willard P., p. 66
Chamberlain, Valerie M., p. 52
Cohen, Arthur M., p. 31
Crabtree, Beverly, p. 46
Derr, Maynette, p. 31
Ellis, Desmond P., and James W. Wiggins, p. 32
Flanagan, Catherine Patterson, p. 32
Follender, Alice I., p. 32
Gilbert, Ardyce L., p. 46
Howe, Clifford E., p. 75
Johnson, Mildred B., p. 8
Kaufman, Jacob J., and Others, p. 77
Kibler, Robert J., p. 33
Mallinson, George G., p. 34
May, Marianne B., p. 54
Mink, Oscar G., and Laurence W. Barker, p. 35
Moravek, Marjory, p. 56
Murray, M. Elizabeth, 1966, p. 57
Murray, M. Elizabeth, 1968, p. 57
Nelson, Margaret R., p. 80
Parker, Frances, p. 55
Rodgers, Florestine Bowen, p. 47
Rogers, Charles H., and Others, p. 4
Sander, Mary Vanpool, p. 19
Simirenko, Alex, p. 83
Stecklein, John E., and Others, p. 20
Thurston, John R., and Others, p. 36
Tucker, Allan, and Others, p. 86
Urdal, Lloyd B., and Others, p. 20
Wilhelm, Winifred P., p. 59

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Christmann, Phyllis Alice, p. 6
Hunsicker, Norma Ann, p. 19
Kreutz, Shirley, p. 43

ROLES

Adams, Eva Walker, p. 61
Leonard, Thelma H., p. 53
Nag, Uma, p. 55
Reed, Dixie Lee, p. 10
Schroeder, Mary Doris, p. 56
Weis, Susan F., p. 86
Williams, Rosemary W., p. 56

SOCIAL SYSTEMS

Michigan State Board of Education, p. 60
Rogers, Charles H., and Others, p. 4
Wax, Murray L., and Rosalie N. Wax, p. 36

VALUES

Hart, Sister M. Maxine, p. 47
Hobson, Abigail K., p. 18
Lee, Sylvia, p. 53
Murray, M. Elizabeth, 1968, p. 57
Smith, Frances M., p. 84
Smith, Veta, p. 85